B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 34 BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9th Feb. | Macedonia X .. | | 11,089 |
| 16th ,, | Malwa § .. | | 10,941 |
| 23rd ,, | Dongola .. | Moldavia * | 16,277 |
| 1st March | Mantua .. | | 10,902 |
| 8th ,, | Morea X .. | | 10,911 |
| 15th ,, | Caledonia .. | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | Dongola @ .. | Moultan @ | 20,700 |
| 29th ,, | Kaisar-I-Hind .. | | 11,480 |
| 6th April | Naldera X .. | | 15,493 |
| 9th ,, | Devanha .. | Extra steamer | 8,099 |
| 12th ,, | Malwa .. | | 10,941 |
| 19th ,, | Dongola .. | Maloja * | 20,700 |
| 26th ,, | Macedonia .. | | 11,082 |
| 3rd May. | Dara .. | | 7,952 |
| 10th ,, | Mantua .. | China X | 10,902 |
| 17th ,, | Dongola .. | Mongolia * | 16,388 |
| 24th ,, | Caledonia .. | | 17,032 |
| 31st ,, | Delta .. | Narkunda * | 6,227 |

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Feb. .. | DALGOMA † .. | 5 800 |
| 22nd ,, .. | MORVADA .. | 8 193 |
| 7th March .. | MANDALA .. | 8 246 |
| 21st ,, .. | DUMANA .. | 8 600 |
| 4th April .. | MANKLA .. | 8,303 |
| 18th ,, .. | MATIANA .. | 8,965 |
| 2nd May .. | DOMALA .. | 8 441 |
| 23rd ,, .. | MASHOBRA .. | 8 324 |

† Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Feb. .. | OBRA* .. | 5,402 |
| 16th ,, .. | ULA* .. | 5,316 |
| 20th ,, .. | JEYPORE* .. | 5,318 |
| 22nd ,, .. | CHINA .. | 7,982 |
| 23rd ,, .. | SICILIA X .. | 6,813 |
| 25th ,, .. | LAHORE,* .. | 5,252 |
| 8th March .. | DOGRA .. | 5,138 |
| 15th ,, .. | MIRZAPORE .. | 6,715 |
| 18th ,, .. | SOUDAN† .. | 6,696 |
| 30th ,, .. | ALIPORE .. | 5 273 |
| 24th April .. | SICILIA † .. | 6,813 |

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Feb. .. | VARSOVA .. | Basreh via K'bh, 9-30 a, m, |
| 9th ,, .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 11th ,, .. | VITA | Karachi via K'war |
| 20th ,, .. | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1290.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sado Maru | I. Nirai | 6898 | 28th Jan | 12th Feb |
| Moji Maru | U. Osawa | -75 | 14th Feb. | 28th ,, |
| Hakodate Maru | T. Okuber | 5803 | 25th ,, | 13th March |
| Bengal Maru | T. Takechi | 5396 | 4th Mar. | 16th ,, |
| Muroran Maru | Y. Watanabe | 5374 | 19th ,, | 31st ,, |

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

| For:—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 330 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 612 | 360 | 258 | 180 | 152 |

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA' SHASTRA
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Semarang | Djember | Pekalongan |
| Sourabaya | Djocja | Pordanak |
| Medan | Kota Radja | Solo |
| Bandjermasin | Macassar | Tegal |
| Bandoeng | Padang | Tjilatjap |
| Cheribon | Palembang | Weltevreden |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India
TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars
Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.
MOTILAL HIRABHAI'S MARKET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,
AHMEDABAD.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality!
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

**FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.**

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Jherria and Raniguni Coal on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 plus 2½ per cent commission. Selected candidates must deposit Rs. 1,000 either cash or G. P. Notes or War Bonds. For particulars, apply to:—THE COMMERCIAL MEDIUM, 63, College Street, CALCUTTA or THE COMMERCIAL MEDIUM, CAWNPORE.
A R9654

WANTED—Two SALESMEN one experienced in the line of Mill and Gin Spares and the other in the line of Motor Accessories manufactured in India Pay according to qualifications. Best prospects for a really capable and energetic man. Apply stating experience and salary at the last place, to Box No. 28 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A T8862

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—SERVICE by Young Hindu, good experience of Railway Service. Holds good testimonials. Willing to go abroad. Apply Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9664

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—CONVENIENT AIRY OFFICES and suitable GODOWNS, Moto Garages, 134, Medows St., Fort, at considerably reduced rates. Apply Messrs. SHIV NARAYAN BALDEODAS, Marwadi Bazar Bombay.
C R8683

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

THREE BIG SHOPS to be let convenient for Motor Show Rooms and Motor Accessories Merchants in Raval Buildings, Lamington Road.
JA R9583

1922 STANDARD 13.9 five seater, lighting, starting guaranteed as new 4,900: CHEVROLET 1924 five seater, 2,900 CITROEN 1921, four seater 2,100 both complete as above Owner driven. Mr. ARDLA 3rd floor, THOBURN House, Apollo Bunder.
R9704

## HOTELS.

### CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

### MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

### HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS
*Adresse Telegraphique*: OTELOTI

### GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

### ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

### ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

### MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

TRIVANDRUM SANSKRIT SERIES—The undermentioned numbers have recently been brought out in the series:—No. 78. ASVALAYANAGRIHYASUTRA, with the Commentary ANAVILA of Haradattacharya Rs. 5. No. 79. ARTHASASTRA OF KAUTALYA, with the Commentary SRIMULA of Mahamahopadhyaya T. Ganapati Sastri Hon. M. R. A. S. (Part I, 1st and 2nd Adhikaranas) Rs. 8. Apply to THE AGENT, Government Sanskrit Publications, TRIVANDRUM, CHALAI.
L R9624

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO LEND RS. FIFTEEN LACS on landed property or jewellery. Brokers should not trouble. Apply Box No. 24, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9693

WANTED—LOAN OF RS. 300 by gentleman, holding responsible position. Apply Box No. 31 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle.
R9703

## PROFESSION.

### LEUCODERMA

WHITE LEPROSY surely cured in one day only on three applications, if not, price refunded.
Small tin Rs. 4. Big Rs. 7.
FAQUIRI MEDICAL WORKS,
No. 7, LAHERIA SARAI (Darbhanga).
R9652

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Eight WOODEN COUNTERS, with brass railings' suitable for Bank or Office use. Write to Box No. 29 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T 18863

RS. 10 PER DAY—Can be earned by either sex in spare time. Nominal capital required. Astonishing money creating schemes, Baffling money earning ideas. Send half anna postage stamps for particulars to:—Box No. 32 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9705

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft Natural Wool, Rs. 12 per Suit Length and Rs. 9 per Coat length. Real Kashmir embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 10. Silk embroidered Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8. Hand picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Pure Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R9621

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1963.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion .. | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion .. | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion .. | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion .. | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## NOTICE.

BAL and GOPAL MODE, D. V. DEVSTHALI, Y. B. HARSHE and G. G. DHAVALE, doing business in the name of Bal Gopal and Co. have DISSOLVED partnership from 31st January, 1924, and the said Bal and Gopal Mode are the sole propritors and have taken over all the stock and liabilities of the old firm from the capitalist.
C18861

## WANTED.

A SECRETARY and CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICEF for the Nagpur Municipal Committee on Rs. 400-20-500 with a Conveyance Allowance of Rs. 50. The post is Pensionable.

Applications stating nationality, age, qualifications and previous administrative experience, with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 23rd February, 1924.

The selected Candidate will have to serve for one year on probation. If confirmed he will have to enter into an agreement with the Committee for 3 years.

M. R. CHOLKAR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
Nagpur City 4th Feb. 1924.
C18840

## REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a Bucket Shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1924.
C18792

## ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

ANY STUDENT, who left Elphinstone College between December, 1920 and December 1923, can receive his caution money (provided it was not forfeited for reasons other than lapse of time) by applying for it in person or through an authorised agent, at any time within three years after the first day of the term following the term in which he last attended.

A. L. COVERNTON,
Principal.
4th February, 1924.
C18886

## SINGAPORE MUNICIPALITY.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of Architectural Assistant in the office of the Municipal Architect Singapore.

Candidates should be members of the Royal Institute of British Architects or of a similar British or Colonial Body and be experienced in the design, calculation and construction of Reinforced Concrete Buildings. They should be familiar with the L.C.C. regulations on Reinforced Concrete Construuction and preferably have had previous Eastern Building Experience.

The person appointed will be engaged upon Buildings for Military occupation and should have a general knowledge of this class of work

The salary will be in accordance with the qualification and experience of the person appointed.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th February 1924.

By Order.
W. MARSH,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Office.
Singapore, Jan. 23rd 1924.
C18860

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 80 per share free of income tax equal to 16 per cent will be paid, on and after the 14th day of February 1924, to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register on the 30th January 1924, at the Company's Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay. 6th February, 1924
C18858

## NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., will be held on THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1924 at 12 o'clock noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Association situated at the Marwari Bazar to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive, consider and adopt the accounts and the Balance Sheet, the Reports of the Committee and the Auditors for the Samvat year 1979 ended Aso Vad 30th (8th November 1923.)
(2) To adopt the resolutions passed by the Managing Committee before this date, as bye-laws, with additions and omissions.
(3) To elect members for the Committee and appoint Auditors for the Samvat year 1980 (1923-24.)
(4) To fix the additional number of members to be taken during the Samvat year 1980 (1923-24.) and
(5) To consider the question of increasing the membership subscription.

NARANDAS NAGINDAS.
Honorary Secretary.
C18854

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

RE-INTRODUCTION OF THE UP WEEKLY HOWRAH-BOMBAY POSTAL SPECIAL WITH HOMEWARD PASSENGERS AND MAILS.

ON and from the 14th instant, the Up Weekly Postal Express Train with Homeward Passengers (First Class only and their servants in Third Class) will be re-introduced and run to the following time-table:—

| | | H. | M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Howrah | dep. | 19 | 36 | on Thursdays. |
| Jubbulpore | arr. | 14 | 52 | |
| | dep. | 15 | 11 | on Fridays. |
| Narsinghpur | arr. | 16 | 55 | |
| | dep. | 17 | 2 | |
| Gadarvada | arr. | 17 | 56 | |
| | dep. | 18 | 3 | |
| Pipariya | arr. | 18 | 59 | |
| | dep. | 19 | 4 | |
| Sohagpur | arr. | 19 | 24 | |
| | dep. | 19 | 31 | |
| Itarsi | arr. | 20 | 30 | |
| | dep. | 20 | 48 | |
| Harda | arr. | 21 | 55 | |
| | dep. | 22 | 5 | |
| Khandwa | arr. | 23 | 40 | |
| | dep. | 23 | 50 | |
| Bhusawal | arr. | 1 | 45 | |
| | dep. | 2 | 0 | on Saturdays. |
| Chalisgaon | arr. | 4 | 5 | |
| | dep. | 4 | 15 | |
| Nandgaon | dep. | 5 | 8 | |
| Manmad | arr. | 5 | 31 | |
| | dep. | 5 | 41 | |
| Nasik Road | arr. | 6 | 42 | |
| | dep. | 6 | 47 | |
| Devlali | arr. | 6 | 58 | |
| | dep. | 7 | 3 | |
| Igatpuri | arr. | 8 | 0 | |
| | dep. | 8 | 10 | |
| Kasara | arr. | 8 | 50 | |
| | dep. | 9 | 0 | |
| Kalyan | arr. | 10 | 4 | |
| | dep. | 10 | 14 | |
| Kurla | arr. | 10 | 48 | |
| | dep. | 10 | 50 | |
| Vadala | dep. | 11 | 5 | |
| Ballard Pier | arr. | 11 | 30 | on Saturdays. |

Intending Homeward Passengers should note that on and from this day the ordinary mail will not connect with the P. and O. Mail Steamer.

2. On and from the 15th instant, the Down Bombay-Howrah Postal Express running in connection with the Mail Steamer will have accommodation for First Class Passengers and their servants in Third Class.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 6th February, 1924.
C18559

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of a V-SHAPED OPEN SIDE DRAIN in the yard of the Health Department stables at Dadar will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 15th day of February 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 7th February, 1924.
C18855

### BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

## NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned at his office at Lower Parel, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant for the supply of 3250 tons of the best Gujarat castor seed to the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati.

Tenders will have to lodge a deposit of Rs. 5,000 as earnest money with the Treasurer, Broad-gauge System, Church-Gate Bombay, and enclose his receipt with the tender, otherwise his tender will not be considered.

Forms of tender can be had from the office of the Undersigned at Rs. 2 each.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. J. PAGE,
Loco and Carr. Supdt.
Loco & Carr. Supdt.'s Office,
Parel Works, 7th Feb. 1924.
C18856

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share free of income tax equal to 16 per cent will be paid, on and after the 14th day of February 1924, to those shareholders of the Company whose names stand on the Register on the 30th January 1924, at the Company's Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 6th February, 1924.
C18857

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1797 of 1923.

Himatmal Manji and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
G.G. KOPERKER .....Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of an order of reference made in this cause, I hereby appoint all persons concerned to attend me at my office on Monday next, the 18th day of February, 1924 at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon to consider, proceed with and pass the plaintiffs' statement of account filed herein on 6th February, 1924.

Dated this 6th day of February 1924.

Sd./ H.H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18853

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANECKBAI, widow of KESHAVJI GOVINDJI AND MANSING KESHAVJI, both of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client SHETH MANGALDAS GIRDHARDAS.

All persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Office situate at Najafee Building, 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, situate on the West side of Garden Lane, on the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of one thousand one hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Plot No. 46 of the said Estate leased to Merwanji Sheriarji Kheshwalla, on the East by Garden Lane aforesaid on the South by Plot No. 44 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Shanker Ramachandra Khopkar and on the West by other land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a garden which said piece of land, hereby assigned is known as Plot No. 45 of the said Estate TOGETHER WITH the Bungalow or building now standing thereon consisting of a ground and two upper floors and which said premises bear New Survey No. 7395 (part of) and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1850 (6), 1850 (7) and 1850 (8), Street No. 3 E, 3 F and 3 G.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1924.

THAKURDAS & DARU,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
C18852

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ESMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

| Entry No. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Faini No. | Area Gunthas. | Assessment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41f | 24 | ½ | 1 | 7½ | 1-4-0 |
| Do. | 107 | 1-2-4 | 1 | 10½ | 1-10-0 |
| | | | | 18½ | Rs. 2-14-0 |

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road, on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2 R, Survey No. 37, Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C18727

## AUCTION SALE.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN LANDED PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT GAMDEVI MIDDLE ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS DAMMER LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wacha and Co. Solicitors for the Mortgagees Messrs. Danna Fatta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Maneckbai, widow and administratrix of the property and credits of Dhunjibhoy Kikabhoy Gundevia alias Hotelwalla, under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 28th day of July 1922 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY the 10th day of February 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 161 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old assessment No. 36 and now under D Ward No. 2752 and Street No. 6 all which premises are situate at Gamdevi Middle Road otherwise known as Dammer Lane in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Govind Dwarkaji on the West by a passage on the North by the property of Trimbak Jagannath and on the South by the property of Bhaishanked Bhawanishanker and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1692.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 101 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old Assessment No. 32 and now under D Ward No. 2753 and Street No. 7 and all the premises are situate on the East side of Gamdevi Temple otherwise known as Dammer Lane in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Dhanjibhoy Gundevia, on the West by the property of Ramji Narayen and Madon Jeisoa, on the North by the part of Jagannath Narayen and on the South by a passage, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1691.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at Yusoof Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 CASKS ENGLISH FLOORING TILES, VARIOUS CARPET DESIGNS ABOUT 2000 YARDS.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of February 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Apollo Street Post Office, Fort, by order of Messrs. Raval & Co. and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

200 Casks English Flooring Tiles in various carpet designs about 2000 yards in suitable lots.

The samples of designs are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent and the goods taken delivery within 3 days on payment of the balance.

N.B.—Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Suntook, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Rabiabai, daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Adam and wife of Siddick Haji Hussein the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of October 1920 and made between the said Bai Rabiabai daughter of Pir Mahomed Haji Adam and wife of Siddick Haji Hussein of the one part and the said Khan Bahadur Framjee Nusserwanjee Suntook of the other part.

Messrs. J.S. Mody & Co. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 14th day of February 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground paying a fixed annual perpetual ground rent to the Fazandar together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Kambeker Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in length seventy feet or thereabouts and in breath forty-eight feet or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2996 wrongly mentioned in previous deeds as bearing Collector's New Survey No. 52 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by the Kambeker Street aforesaid, on the North by the property of Allana Vahidna and Esmail Allana and on the South by the property now or late of Haji Adam Siddick and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 2583 and Street Nos. 139-145.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mervanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Hummam Street Fort, or to the undersigned.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Feb. 1924.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FURNITURE DEALERS AUCTION SALE OF A VERY GREAT LOT OF SECOND HAND TABLES, CHAIRS ETC., AT DADAR.

On FRIDAY, 8th and SATURDAY, the 9th February 1924, daily at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the Chief Auditor non-Military Pay and Pension Accounts at his Office at Dadar near New Railway Bridge the surplus furniture consisting of tables, chairs etc., of the said office.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Feb. 1924.

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## AUCTION SALE.

### MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and in accordance with the provisions of sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway's Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1924, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, Booked & Unbooked Articles and Unclaimed Bags of Rice, Wheat, Joowar, Salt, Husk, C. I. Sheets, Round and Flat Iron, Casks of Alum, Cases of Tea, Soap, Empty tins, Drums, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the notice boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th February, 1924.

### BENNETT & CO.
**130, Apollo Street, Fort.**

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

6 cases Steelware.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Waler horse quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 French Vinot, 4 cylinder, 5 seater 12-14. H. P. nearly new in perfect running order.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of February, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Sea Side" Sassoon Dock Road next to Jairaz House Middle Colaba.

Very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans blackwood open carved furniture, cottage piano, ice box, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old Chinaware, wall and table clocks, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat stand reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of Mrs. M. McKenzie and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADAR ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Shamsudin Muhomedali the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Dadar Road will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th day of Feb., 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Messrs. BENNETT AND Co. Auctioneers, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 19th day of October 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Foras Tenure situate at Dadar Road in the City of Bombay together with the premises standing thereon containing by admeasurement 9162 Square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under O'd No. 98 New No. B/12922, 13392, 13393, 13394, and 13446, New Survey No. 1/20/24, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 768, (1) Street No. 128, and F (North) Ward No. 781, (1) Street No. 141 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Khatizabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Madni on or towards the West by the said Dadar Road and on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Improvement Trust and which premises bear Cadastral No. 61. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 8th February, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### LAST WEEK.
GRAND ATTRACTION
From Wednesday 6th February, 1924.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
Friday, 8th February, 1924,
At 9-30 p.m.
## Karlekar's Grand Circus
Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
**Big Success Big Success**
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY.

**MATINEES,**
Wed. Sat. & Sunday at 5 p.m.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows except last Gallery.

Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

Popular Prices.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,
*Sole Proprietor.*
N. V. KARLE,
*Ag. Manager*

## AMUSEMENTS.

STARTING TO-MORROW—

# Majestic Film Co's.

FIRST GIGANTIC

HISTORICAL PRODUCTION

# VEER DURGADAS

**A picture that is all heart pushing with love for freedom—its exorting sacrifices—its sweet consecration—carrying an appeal that no age or class can Resist.**

## VEER DURGADAS

**See the Gorgeousness of Mogul DURBAR—its harems abounding with its secrets and pleasures—See how a flower nourished carefully in the harem became infatuated with the Love for DURGADAS—See how that love led to Durgadas' release—See how Mahamaya the Rajput heroine held and guarded her own—**

**YOU WILL AGREE THAT YOU HAVE SEEN NOTHING SUPERIOR TO THIS SEE IT**

AT

## CINEMA MAJESTIC.

### Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"PARTNERS OF THE TIDE"
AND AT 9-30 P. M.
ROBERT BORES VARIETY COMPANY.

### Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
**"MY LADY'S DRESS"**
Featuring
GLADYS COOPER.

### Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
**"MONNA VANNA"**
Featuring Miss
LEE PARRY.

### IMPERIAL
To-Night
Presents
Pathe Serial
Four popular and favourite Stars.
in
"HIDDEN HAND"
Featuring

| | |
|---|---|
| Doris Kenon | Arline Pretty |
| Second Week | 4, Episodes |
| 4th, Episode. | False Locket |
| 5th, ,, | Air Lock |
| 6th, ,, | Flower Death |
| 7th, ,, | Fire Trap |

PATHE GAZETTE
Daily, 5-15, 7, 8 45. and 10-30, p. m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30, P. M.
Special Charity Show on 5th February Tuesday at 3-15 and 5, p. m.
Indian Drama
KALA—NAG
(Kohinoor Photo-Play)
Price as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

### WEST-END CINEMA
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME !
A Real Romance of Circus Life!
A Drama par excellence!
"SAWDUST" 5 REELS
A Picture worthy of the West-End.
Starring the incomparable, athletic Universal Star
GLADYS WALTON
The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a 2-Reel screaming Century Comedy
"HOLD ON"
To-Night : 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
## West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD,)

### NOVELTY CINEMA
TO-NIGHT.
9th and 10th Chapters of
PLUNDER
The most sensational serial ever shown in Bombay.
Starring The world famous beauty
PEARL WHITE
ALSO
SNUB POLLARD
In another new Comedy in 2 reels
Bombay's favourite Comedian.
THE FINEST PROGRAMME IN TOWN.
TIME—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, Daily.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays
Matinee 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

### CINEMA MAJESTIC.
GIRGAUM.
At the request of our patrons one Week more.
NATIONAL FILM Co's
Historical Masterpiece
KARAN GHELO.
The Life story of the Last Rajput King of Gujrat.
NEXT WEEK
THE MAJESTIC FILM Co.'s
first historical picture
VEER DURGADAS.

## SHIPPING

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7.

Olympia, Duncan, Liverpool.
Clan Sinclair, Hall, Liverpool.
Brenta, Carnivich, Trieste.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8.

Obra, Mann, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bamora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Lahore for China.
Steamer Sicilia for China.
Steamer Macedonia for London.

S. S. Olympia:—The Ancher Line steamer Olympia, 3265 tons, Captain A R Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Sinclair:—The Clan Line steamer, Clan Sinclair, 3291 tons, Captain G. A. Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Brenta:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Brenta, 3318 tons, Captain A. Carninich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Obra, 3571 tons, Captain J. S. Mann, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

### EXPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—22 bales wool raw, L Hassan 25 bales wool raw, K Esmail, 2 bales wool raw, Rali Mahomed, 1 bale wool raw, V Madhorojee and Sons, 9 bales raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie, 100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 3 bales cotton yarn, H B Incerrow and Co, 25 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co, 20 bales wool raw, Sodarukh Gambharcha, 22 bales wool raw, Bombay Ca Ltd.

For Marseilles:—6 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd, 2001 cwts Gingilley seed, E D Sassoon, 2 Pots Palina rosa, E Verjee, 315 cwts Gum, P Koorajee.

S. S. Morvada for Hull:—2500 cwts Rape seed, Louis Dreyfus, 25 bales Jubbalpore Hemp, D M Moongajee.

S. S Piane for Antwerp:—50 bales Hemp, G Maujee.

For Ghent:—165 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey.

For Barcelona:—150 bales raw cotton, F P F F Campbells.

S. S. Rubens for Hull:—1200 cwts Rape seed, Louis Dreyfus.

S. S. Dalgoma for London:—12 bdles woollen Carpets, H A Ebrahimeff, 47 cases Bristels A W Wise and Co, 6 cases Bristels, J A Begbie, 4 bdles woollen Carpets, R Agaoff, 4 bales Goats Skin, Deccan Trading Co.

For Hamburg:—56 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey, 55 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co 220 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Constantinople:—10 bdles woollen Carpets, F Hajeeoff,

—S. S. King Fredrick for Leith:—2000 cwts Groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

For Dunkirk:—184 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 330 bales raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus.

S. S. Genoa for Genoa:—420 bales raw cotton, E Spinner, 55 bales raw cotton, Lanley and Co, 440 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Naples 200 bales raw cotton, E Spinner.

S. S. Malwa for Marseilles:—20 bales Hemp G Maujee, 1950 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

City of Nagpore for Liverpool:—50 bales raw cotton, Kubuda and Sons, 2 bales cotton P F, F F Campbells, 53¼ cwts Myrabollams, P Mathuradas, 1000 cwts Linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed.

S. S. Macedonia for London:—2 cases Tortoise Hoops, R H M Maujee, 1 case Silver ware, Wallace and Co 1 case Silver and Electric plated ware, J H E Obediah.

S. S Ockenfels for Hamburg:—12 bales Lamb Skin, A W S Wise and Co, 2 cases Isinglass, A Latiff, 40 cwts Cassim, P Patel and Co, 100 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros, 2 Pots Palina rosa oil, Volkart Bros, 97 cwts Fennel seed Amin and Sons, 165 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Rotterdam:—9 cks salted Goats skin, E A Rahamon, 55 bales raw cotton, Madhordas Amersey, 55 bales raw cotton, Langley and Co.

For Ghent:—105 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Brenta for Trieste:—165 bales raw cotton, N Rajaram, 110 bales raw cotton, Birla Bros, 805 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo, 330 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd, 220 bales raw cotton Bhaidas Cursondas, 20 bales cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram.

For Venice:—220 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Neneys

For Malta:—3 bales cotton Twist, Sassoon J David.

S. S. Jeypore for Moji:—1000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Kobe:—2500 bales raw cotton, Japan Cottos T Co.

S. S. Ula for Kobe:—1300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 111 bales raw cotton, Gobhai Karanjia.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Boneo Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros, 1500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 400 bales raw cotton, N Fatehally.

For Osaka:—300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S. S. Ryokai Maru for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.
Kaisha.

For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S. S. Sado Maru for Yokkaichi:—800 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

For Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S. S. Obra for Moji:—100 bales raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

### IMPORTS.

Feb. 7.

S. S. Valentino Code from Genoa, Agents M Italiana:—100 bgs Graphite, 225 cases Vermouth, 10 cases buttered, 35 cases art silk and cotton goods, 44 Pkgs art silk and cotton goods, 23 cases Embroidery, 25 bales silk yarn, 6 cases silk yarn, 300 cases Macroni, 12 cases Lace, 11 cases silk embroidery, 4 cases combs, 72 cases cotton goods, 30 cases Electric fans, 23 cases shingle cotton.

From Marseilles:—500 bags almonds.

From Naples:—1131 bkts Garlic, 703 bags Garlic.

From Leghorn:—8850 Pcs Marble Tiles, 439 slabs Marble, 300 bags almonds, 158 cases German silver.

S. S. Ariosto from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co:—1247 brls Alum, 80 bags Sulphate of alumina, 81 bdles steel bars, 109 Loose steel bars, 3250 bdles steel sheets, 63 cks scrap steel, 43 cases Cycle, 125 bags Bolts and Nuts, 527 Loose Springs, 235 Loose Angles and Plates, 400 Buffers, 500 D/s Disinfectant fluid, 108 cases Disinfectant fluid, 228 cases Paint, 6047 kegs Paint, 309 cases dry colour, 168 cases Metal Polish, 1844 D/s Linseed oil, 410 D/s Tarps Rubst 42 cases cotton.

From Middlesbro:—1690 bdles Galvd corr sheets, 1802 Pcs steel Plates, 1862 Pcs Rails, 2475 bdles Fish Plates 5777 Iron Chairs, 5640 Sleepers, 385 bdles chanels, 368 bdles flats 69 Res Gutters, 311 Pcs Pkgs Bridgework, 146 Pipes, 706 Bdles Steel Rounds.

S. S. Gogra, from Rangoon Agents B I S N Co:—28147 bags Rice, 1247 bags white beans, 405 bags corid, 100 bars Pig Lead, 75 cases Nails, 113 cases Cutch, 49 Pkgs Black Tin.

From Colombo:—37 cases wine 431 cases Tea 60 cks Tallow, 24 Pipes Tallow, 341 bdles Tyres, 130 cases Dripping, 55 cases Cordials, 38 bags Blue Peas.

From Alleppey:—155 bags Turmeric, 104 bags Ginger, 17 cases Cutch.

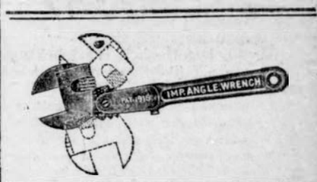
From Calicut:—238 bags Cocanuts, 849 bkts Ginger, 229 bags Tamarind 4312 bags Bricks, 102 pattos Coir Rope, 125 pattos Coir yarn, 539 bags Copra, 63 bags Turmeric, 105 bdles Venjauvad bark.

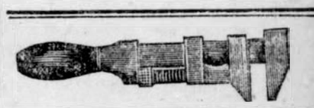
S. S. Sothang from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co:—31509 bags rice, 100 cases Cutch.

From Colombo:—125 bdles Gunnies, 11 bags Green Tea.


**RONUK**
"Q.P." BOOT POLISH
Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.
*Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.*
*RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.*

ALL KINDS OF
MOTOR-TOOLS
CAN BE HAD HERE



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## THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

Philosophizing upon the subject, a well-known economic authority has recently said that "one of the soundest axioms with regard to speculation is that the safety in the price level varies inversely to the general confidence felt in it."

This remark is quoted, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price in "Commerce and Finance" of January 2nd, as specially applicable to the cotton market at present, because only one man out of twelve recently interrogated was willing to admit that there was any likelihood of a serious decline. This confidence in the present price level was expressed in the advance recorded last week. Futures did not reach the high altitude touched early in December, but they came very near to it and the slight reaction since recorded is not regarded as significant.

Everyone admits that there must be a reduction in the consumption if the demand is to be fitted to the supply, but there is a curious disregard of the reduction that is already in progress. For this reason attention is called to the fact that as compared with November, 1922, the Government reports a decrease of 3,613,000 in the number of spindles in operation during November, 1923.

As most of the idle spindles were in New England, where fine goods are manufactured, the reduction in the consumption of the raw material was not striking, but the diminished industrial activity indicated by the Government report is at least significant.

Other factors that are not to be disregarded are the larger stocks that most wholesale and retail merchants have on hand as a result of the slackening in the demand for goods caused by the mild winter, and the reduction in the working force of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which laid off 26,185 men during the month of December. These are but straws, but straws sometimes indicate the current of events and the close observer will not disregard the direction that they take as they float upon the surface of the business stream.

With the opening of the New Year it is possible that there may be a revival in speculation. The recent course of the stock market suggests this and there are many who believe that the contagion may extend itself to cotton.

But it will not be long before the possibilities of the next crop will become a subject of discussion, and if the Government should report that the farmers "intend to plant" a larger acreage the effect upon public sentiment may be to chill confidence in the extremely high prices that some predict. No definite information is as yet available, but those who are in a position to know say that the fertilizer companies are doing a very large business and that the land that is planted to cotton in the South Atlantic States will be intensively cultivated.

As against this rather cautionary view of the situation it is pointed out that Europe will be able to pay for the cotton she requires as long as her inflated paper currency has any exchangeable value and that in the United States we have a wage level that makes it possible for the masses to buy almost anything that they require. Upon this hypothesis it is argued that high prices are not likely to have their usual effect in restricting consumption; that upon the average one pound of cotton is converted into 5 yards of goods and that since an advance of 10 cents a pound in cotton means an increase of only 2 cents a yard in the cost of cotton cloth those who need the cloth will not be deterred from buying it at the higher prices asked. This may be true. At all events it only serves to emphasize the extreme difficulty of trying to solve the inscrutable problem of the cotton market.

As to the details of the local market it need only be said that the increase in the New York stock will probably narrow the range of fluctuations from day to day as it will augment the supply of contracts. It is not otherwise important as the day is past when the outside public can be forced to liquidate by the threat of heavy tenders.

## CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The profit of the Central Bank of India for the year 1923, including the sum of Rs. 1,06,967—1—11, brought forward from previous year's account, amounts to Rs. 22,41,573—13—2 which the Directors have disposed as follows:—

Ad-Interim Dividend paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1923 on 2,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/—each ... ... Rs. 3,50,000 0

Final Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum (free of Income-tax) for the half-year ended 31st December 1923 on 6,72,528 shares of Rs. 25/—each ... Rs. 8,40,660 0

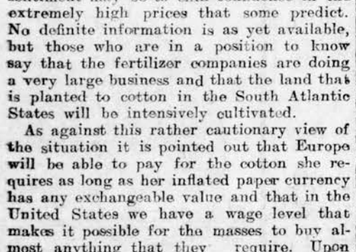
Bonus at 1 per cent (free of Income-tax) on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 1,68,13,200/—i.e., Four Annas per share on 6,,72,528 shares ... ... ... ... Rs. 1,68,132 0

Set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax and Bonus to the Staff ... ... Rs. 2,40,000 0

Carried forward to next year's account ... ... ... ... Rs. 6,42,781 13

Rs. 22,41,573 13


## Creeps on Unawares




The reason kidney disease is so serious, is that it comes on unnoticed, and often gains a firm hold before the sufferer realises exactly what is wrong. Then, suddenly, the kidneys are strained to the point of breakdown and the entire body becomes affected.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills should be used immediately there is any sign of Backache, Dizzy Spells, Aching Pains in the Loins, Water troubles, Gravel, Sallow, Skin, Rheumatic Pains, Heart Irregularity, Sleeplessness, Irritability, Cramp, Spots before the Eyes, Watery Swellings in the Ankles or beneath the Eyes, Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Dazed Feeling, Bad circulation of the blood (as shown by cold hands and feet).

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys, ureters and bladder, and assist the kidneys in their great work of filtering the blood. But be careful to get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.


# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

T C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/4 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 15/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 624.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 694.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 684.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 149⅛.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 143½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 239.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 169.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D. Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York, Dols 4.31-1/4.
London—Paris, Frcs 92.80.
London—Switzerland, Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels, Frcs 105.00.
London—Rome, Liras 98.10.
London—Berlin, Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London. Feb. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers | 1/4 15/16 Downward tendency |
| Bar Gold .. .. .. | £ 4-15-9 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 33 3/8 Quiet |

London Feb, 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Banks 3 per cent. — — | 54 1/4 |
| Bank Cheques on London .. .. | |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 33 3/8 |
| " " 2 months hence .. | 33 1/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver— Small tiz | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.) | |
| Interest day to day loans .. | 2 3/4 |
| Interest 7 day Market loans .. | 2 1/2 |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay Feb. 7. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/4 3/4 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/4 3/4 |
| Dec. Acceptance 3m/s .. .. | .. |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. | 610 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 333 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 169 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 239 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 151 1/2 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 169 |
| Market—Steady. | |

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 9277 |
| " " " Germany | 18,200,000,000,000 |
| " " " Italy | 9810 |
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.40 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 32.05 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. | 11.49 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. | 24.76 |
| Belgium .. .. .. .. | 10495 5/2 |
| Athens .. .. .. .. | 25250 .. |

London Feb. 6.

### DISCOUNTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. | 3 1/2 |
| " Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 11/16 |
| " Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st | 4 1/4 |
| " " " " 6 m/st .. | 4 3/8 |
| Rates 5 per cent. .. .. .. | 23 1/2 |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 .. | £ 87 7/8—1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% .. | £ 91 1/8—1/8 |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | £ 100 1/8—1/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | 56 7/8 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% .. | 45 unchanged. |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% | 61 1/4—1/2 |
| (Sterling Loan) .. .. | 64 1/4—1/2 |
| Govt. Securities 3% .. .. | 56 5/8—1/8 |

London, Feb. 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. | £ 76 1/2 |
| 5½ per cent. Indian Loan | " 100 |
| 5 per cent. Indian .. .. | " 112 1/2 |

### BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16-4.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16-4-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-14.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-14.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25 13-9
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81-1
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 81-3.

LONDON, Feb. 6

Bar gold ready, s. 95-9.
Silver ready, d. 33-6.
Silver forward, d. 33-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—Small business.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

Ready :—25—14—6

| Feb. | Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 25—13—6 | 25—14—3 | .. | 25—14—3 |
| Fagan | 25—13—3 | 25—14—0 | .. | 25—14—0 |

Feji Mandi.
Maha 0—3—6
Fagan 0—5—9
Tone—Market Steady.

### SILVER.

Bombay., Feb. 7.

Ready 81—0—0

| Feb. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maha | 80—10—0 | 81—1—0 | .. | 81—1—0 |
| Fagan | 80—12—0 | 81—3—0 | .. | 81—3—0 |

Feji Mandi.
Maha 0—12—0
Fagan 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady,

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 7.

3½ per cent. Government Paper, Rs. 66-12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 92-8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 97-3.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 97-5.
3½ per cent. Bonds due 1925, Rs. 103.
4½ per cent. Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103-6.
5 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent. Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102-14.
5 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
4½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1953, Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 76.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75-8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

### SHARES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Share Market remained closed to-day.

London, Feb. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank .. .. .. | £ 18 3/4 |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. | £ 130 |
| National Bank x .. .. .. | " 44 |
| Eastern .. .. .. .. | " 5 1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. .. .. | " 12 1/4 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

7th, February, 1924.

Yesterday 40 points in New York futures and 7 points in Liverpool were reported lower. To-day Reuter reports 13 to 19 points down in New York futures and 4 to 7 points lower in Liverpool. The markets declined on some long liquidation and lack of buying power.

Messrs. Breul C. O'S. Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 5th Inst. (4-30 p.m.) as under:—

"Market steady but shows lack of buying power, strength coming from American markets. We don't expect material change in the near future."

The local markets were entirely closed yesterday owing to celebration of Mahatmaji's release. All cotton markets for the time being are featureless, prices fluctuating within narrow limits, but the ready demand locally remains good and with exchange easier we expect that the demand will be maintained, and therefore adhere to our opinion that higher prices will be reached later in the season.

Owing to lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 626 i.e. Rs. 2 lower than Tuesday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. Going down to Rs. 625 1/2 on moderate selling the market advanced to Rs. 632 1/2 on Marwari shroffs and jobbers and Bull operators buying Selling by Commission Houses caused a set-back and the market closed at Rs. 630 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 630 1/2 and closed firm at Rs. 632 4/2 on Marwari shroffs and jobbers buying.

Fine Oomra market opened at Rs. 597 and improved gradually to Rs. 605 on buying by Commission Houses and shroffs, and finally closed at Rs. 602 1/2 easier on Commission and Exporting Houses selling. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 601 and gradually improved to Rs. 609 on shroffs and Commission Houses buying and finally closed at Rs. 606 1/2. F.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 540 whilst May at Rs. 542.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

### COTTON BAFAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb. 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May .. | 632 1/2 |
| " Bengal | ..March .. | 540 |
| " Bengal | ..May .. | 542 |
| Fine Oomra. | ..March .. | 604 |
| " " | ..May .. | 608 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

| Description | Super-Fine, | Fine, | F. Good |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind | | | |
| Punjab | 570 | 560 | 545 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 615 | 605 | 590 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 645 | 635 | 620 |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 630 | 620 | 605 |
| M. G. Mathia | 600 | 590 | 575 |
| M. G. Khandesh | 605 | 595 | 580 |

### E. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | ..April/May .. | 630 |
| Fully Good Bengal | ..March .. | 538 |
| Fully Good Bengal | ..May. .. | 541 |
| Fine Oomra .. | ..March. | 602 |
| Fine Oomra .. | ..May. | 605 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, February 7.

New York Market 6th February 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since Previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34.17 | Mar. | 34.07—10 | 34.15—02 | 34.04 | —13 |
| 34.44 | May. | | 34.38—06 | 34.25 | —19 |
| 32.94 | Jul. | | | 32.78 | —16 |
| 28.26 | Oct. | | | 28.33 | +07 |
| 27.81 | Dec. | | | 27.87 | +06 |

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 34.25, lowest 33.97, range .28 points. Idle featureless market.

Liverpool Market 6th February 1924:

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening | Prices at 11 a. m. | Closing Prices. | Since Previous close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19.64 | Mar. | 19.52—12 | 19.57—07 | 19.57 | —07 |
| 19.60 | May. | 19.48—12 | | 19.56 | —04 |
| 19.10 | Jul. | | | 19.06 | —04 |
| 16.68 | Oct. | | 16.62—06 | 16.67 | —01 |
| Egyptian. | | | | | |
| 22.65 | Mar. | | | 22.60 | —05 |
| 21.00 | Nov. | | | 20.95 | —05 |

Telegraphic market advices: (1.) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 275,000.

(2) Small market. Tone of market good Not much selling. Spot sales 7,000.

(3) New York cables: "Think the market a purchase."

(4) American cross rate 431. March highest 19.63, lowest 19.50, range .13 points.

(5) Market steady. Tone of market good. Little selling power.

Alexandria Market 6th February 1924.

Previous close 44.35, Delivery March, Opening 44.30 —25.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | | |
| " " Sales on Spec. and for Exp. .. .. | | 7,000 |
| " " Sales of East Indian.. | | 1,000 |
| " " Imports | | 500 |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:— | | |
| Mid. Americans Spot Good inquiry. | | 19.72 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels .. | | 23.30 |
| New York, 11 a.m. | Mar. .. | 34.10—2 |
| (As known in Liverpool) | May. .. | 34.39—4 |
| .. | July .. | 32.90—2 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Mar. .. | 34.13 |
| " " " " | May. .. | 33.79 |

Liverpool Feb, 6. To-day's prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Del. Liverpool. M. U. G. O. C. | Mar. .. | 19.57—17 |
| | May .. | 19.56—04 |
| | July .. | 19.06—04 |
| | Oct. .. | 16.62—01 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | | 16,000 |
| " Exports to Great Britain .. | | .. |
| " " to Continent .. .. | | 1100 |
| Futures at New York March | .. | 34.04—13 |
| " " " May | .. | 34.25—19 |
| " " " July | .. | 32.78—16 |
| " " " Oct. | .. | 28.33—07 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | .. | 34.35—15 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | .. | 34.00—20 |
| Futures " " Mar. | .. | 33.95—20 |
| " " " May | .. | 33.65—15 |
| Fair Pio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | .. | 12 1/4 |
| Silver Foreign mined .. .. | | 64 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET, CLOSING PRICES,

New York, Feb. 6. To-day's Prices

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York. | Mar. .. | 34.04 —13 |
| | May .. | 34.25 —19 |
| | July .. | 32.78 —16 |
| | Oct. .. | 28.33 —7 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good, .. .. | | 12.95 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | | 13.35 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 13.75 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good .. .. | | 14.15 |
| " " " Fully Good .. | | 14.15 |
| " " " Fine .. .. | | 15.15 |
| M. G. Broach, Good .. .. | | 16.35 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | | 16.75 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 17.15 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good .. .. | | 12.85 |
| " " Fully Good .. .. | | 13.25 |
| " " Fine .. .. .. | | 13.65 |

### FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 7. To-day's Prices

| Months | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| March | — | .. | .. | .. | 19.47—10 |
| April | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| May .. | — | .. | .. | .. | 19.47—09 |
| June | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| July | — | .. | .. | .. | 19.00—06 |
| August | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| September | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| October | — | .. | .. | .. | 16.65—02 |
| November | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| December | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| January | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| February | — | .. | .. | .. | — |
| Egyptians | Mar. | .. | .. | .. | 22.59 |
| | May | .. | .. | .. | 22.60 |
| | July | .. | .. | .. | 22.75 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Future delivery prices :—

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | 19.58—8 |
| April .. .. .. .. | — |
| May .. .. .. .. | 19.54—6 |
| June .. .. .. .. | — |
| July .. .. .. .. | 19.04—6 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | — |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 16.63+5 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | — |
| December .. .. .. .. | — |
| January .. .. .. .. | — |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. | — |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb, 6.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| February .. .. .. .. | 19.47—07 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 19.57—07 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 19.56—04 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 19.56—04 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 19.43—03 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 19.06—04 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 18.22—03 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 17.30—03 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 16.67—01 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 16.34—01 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 16.24—01 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 16.13—01 |
| February .. .. .. | 16.10 Unchanged |

Tone—Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6 To-day's Prices

| Months | |
|---|---|
| February — .. .. .. | 22.40—05 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 22.60—05 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 22.68—05 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 22.75—05 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 22.78—05 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 22.82—05 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 22.42—05 |
| September .. .. .. .. | 22.02—05 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 21.35—05 |
| November .. .. .. .. | 20.95 —05 |
| December .. .. .. .. | 20.60—05 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 20.60—05 |

### WHEAT.

London, Feb. 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. | | |
| F/M Buyers .. .. | | 44/3 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. .. | | 43/9 |
| AUSTRALIAN .. .. .. | | 47 |
| KARACHI BARLEY | Sellers .. | 32/6 |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.—Firm—Dearer good trade. | | |
| Australian Wheat Feb. Paid .. | | 47/3 |
| Barletta Russo 64 lbs. March .. | | 44 3/8 |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 7. 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready, | Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 39 0 0 | 6 9 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 38 0 0 | 6 6 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 40 0 0 | 6 11 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 6 0 | 10 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 4 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 13 6 0 | 13 9 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 13 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 .. | 78 0 0 | 15 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 73 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 .. | 70 0 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 67 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 12 12 0 | 13 6 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 72 0 0 | 14 10 0 |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 10 8 0 | 10 12 0 |
| Barley .. .. | 35 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed .. .. | 70 0 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery .. .. | 42 0 0 | 6 2 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, April/May .. | 7 3 0 | .. |
| Linseed April May | 13 0 6 | |
| Groundnut /Feb./March | 72 0 0 | |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 F/M. | 15 14 0 | .. |
| Castorseed Gujrat Vlaishak | 67 5 0 | .. |

### LINSEED.

London, Feb. 6.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Done.. .. .. .. £ 19 9/16

Tone—Buyers firm and more enquiry

RAW LINSEED Oil Naked Spot Net
" Months Jan./Apr. 1 one .. 41/9
" Buyers, etc. May/Aug. Paid.. 39/3

London, 6-2-24.

Linseed Laplata argentine £ 18 1/8 to 18 1/4 A/M. paid.

Cottonseed Bombay £ 11 1/16 quoted firm dearer.

Castorseed Bombay £ 23 3/8 Feb/Mar. sellers quiet.

London, 5-2-24.

Cotton oil Bombay Crude £ 45.
Cotton oil Egyptian Crude £ 44 1/2.
Rapeseed Toria £ 19 7/8 Jan/Feb. Rotterdam.
Rapeseed Brown kulnee £ 18 3/4 Feb/Mar. Hull.
Rape oil crushed naked 4 mill £ 46 1/4.
Maize yellow Calcutta £ 41 1/4 Jan/Feb.
Jinjelly seed 15 per cent 26 1/4 Jan/Feb. Rotterdam.
Tone of Linseed :—Firm.
Tone of Cottonseed :—Firm.
Tone of Linseed oil :—Firm.
Tone of Wheat :—Steady.
Tone of Rice :—Quiet.

### JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta | |
| Feb. March Sellers .. .. | 32/9 |
| May Sellers .. .. | 26/9 |
| July Sept, Sellers .. .. | 25/9 |
| Fine Whte Java C. & F. Bombay | |
| July Sept. Sellers .. .. | 26/1 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi | |
| July Sept Sellers .. .. | 23/1 |

Tone—Javas quieter—Buyers holding off.

### SUGAR MARKET.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co.)

Bombay, Feb. 7, 5 p.m.

The sugar market was closed entirely yesterday as a mark of rejoicings at Mahatma Gandhi's release. Yesterday's foreign telegrams showed a steady tendency. In harmony with the steady tone of Java and American markets, our market here opened steady to-day. A marked decline in exchange rate of sterling D. D. B. C. has added to the increase of ready prices by 4 annas per cwt. and has checked the upward tendency in forward positions. S. S. "Gandara" has arrived yesterday with a cargo of 29,000 bags of Java sugar.

Java market was telegraphed yesterday as follows :—

"February 22.1/8 guilders per picul ex. Warehouse. Decline led by America. Market steady."

Karachi market was telegraphed last night as follows :—

"Ready Rs. 26-11 26-3 forward 27-2 delivery 26-12 27-4 New Crop June 24-6 July 23-10 September 23-4 strong."

Calcutta market was telegraphed last evening as under :—

"Ready Rs. 19-5 Shipment February-March 20."

London, 5th February :—Market firm, Java white sugar s. 60 per cwt. less duty paid 1.1/2 per cent. discount. Raw s. 29/4½ per cwt. c. and f. U. K. Holland s. 34/9 c. and f. to U. K. shipment per steamer during February.

New York, 5th February, 5 p.m. :—Market easier demand for refined is from hand to mouth. Sugar option bids for 100 lbs. cents March 545 May 5.49 553.

The market opened to-day with the following rates with a change of 1d. in forward positions late in the evening :—

Fine White Java ready Rs. 28-6 per cwt.
December s. 32/5 per cwt. f. b. h.
January s. 32/4 per cwt. f. b. h.
January-February s. 32/4 per cwt. f. b. h.
June-July s. 27/6 per cwt. f. b. h.
July-Auguts-September s. 26/3 per cwt. f. b. h.

CONTINENTAL B. R. B. BEET SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 28-6 per cwt.
January-February s. 31/11 per cwt. f. b. h.

Buyers show keen interest. There is a good demand for ready sugar. Good business is doing to-day in New Crop June-July and July-August-September shipments by the importing Offices and in old crop February-March shipment this has tended to keep the market steady.

To-day's offtake for local consumption is 7,500 bags, a very good demand indeed.

We yet reaffirm our opinion for an upward tendency in forward positions, despite its variation with the exchange rate.

### METALS.

London, Feb. 6.

| | |
|---|---|
| English Best Selected Copper .. | £ 65 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. .. .. | " 61 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | " 82 1/2 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | " 7 13/16 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. | " 30— Nominal. |
| Corrugated sheets .. .. .. | £ 18 7/16 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, Feb 7.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 72 0 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 73 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 73 0 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 76 0 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 76 0 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 76 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Panch Teka Joint | | 27 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 40 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 69 0 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 18 0 0 |
| German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1 | | 64 12 0 |
| German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 65 8 0 |
| English Copper | | 75 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 | | 72 |
| Do. do. 1, 1 1/4 | | 73 |

### BRASS.

Bombay, Feb. 7

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3/4 | 65 0 0 |
| Brass | 1/ | 65 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/2 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 3/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 2 | 66 0 0 |

London, Feb. 6.

TIN BLOCK .. .. .. £ 260 1/2

### RUBBER.

London, Feb. 6.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr. 12 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 13 7/8
Tone—Firmer.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 4, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 21061 Bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 4300 Qrts. |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 2104 " |
| Rape, etc, .. .. .. .. | 1575 " |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 3358 " |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | 258 " |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. .. | 3393 " |
| Castorseed .. .. .. .. | 1600 " |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 6047 " |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 4942 " |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 33804 " |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 1601 " |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | nil " |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1061 " |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | nil |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1615 " |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 300 Tons |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

| | per lb. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. .. | ..No. 14 1/2 | 1 1 9 |
| Kilachand .. .. | ..No 20 1/2 | 1 2 3 |
| Currimbhai .. .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | 1 0 0 |
| Elphinstone .. .. | ..No. 12 1/2 | .. |
| David .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 1 0 3 |
| Shapurji .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 9 |
| Trikamdas .. .. | ..No. 10 1/2 | 0 15 0 |
| Sattara .. .. | ..No. 10 1/4 | 0 15 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 3 |
| Lighthouse .. .. | ..No. 6 1/2 | 0 13 0 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 40/1 | 1 13 9 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 42/2 | 2 2 3 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 20 | 1 2 3 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. 32 | 1 9 9 |

### COTTON MILL PRODUCTION.

The salient features of cotton mill production in November and in the eight months ended November 1923 as compared with the corresponding periods of the two previous years, says the "Labour Gazette" are that, during November, production of yarn in Bombay declined as compared with the previous year, while in Ahmedabad there was a small improvement over the two preceding years. In regard to woven goods, there was an increase in the production both in Bombay and in Ahmedabad, as compared with the two preceding years.

In the eight months ended November 1923, the production of yarn showed a considerable decline both in Bombay and in Ahmedabad as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, while in woven goods an improvement is noticeable in Bombay Island.

### TWELVE MONTHS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

During 1923, there were in all 109 disputes with 109,917 workpeople involved in them as against 143 disputes with 181,773 workpeople involved in the corresponding period of the previous year. The noticeable features of the year were the general strike in the Cotton Mills in Ahmedabad in which more than 43,000 workpeople were involved and which took place on 1st April 1923, and continued for more than two months and the strike in the G.I.P. Railway workshop at Matunga affecting more than 5,000 workers.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 6.

In jutes, a steadier tone was in evidence Howrah having come in for a fair amount of speculative buying, with Clive almost unaltered. A few heavier priced stocks that were offered for sale were readily picked up by buyers. Hukumchand continued in demand.

Cottons showed no change.

Coals generally remain steady with volume of trade confined to moderate dimensions. A lot of Central Kurkend noted rise of two points.

In Teas a number of transactions recorded is still limited in extent with prices, in most cases well maintained.

In the Miscellaneous sections, a fair amount of enquiry exists for Marshall, Indian Standard Wagon and B. I. Corporation ordy. Indian Iron and Steel on the other hand is a little quieter. Sugar shares met with good demand.

Government Securities bonds generally are inclined to be firmer.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities.—3½ per cent. Government Paper 66/6. 5 per cent. Bonds, 1933, 97/6. 5½ War Bonds 1925, 102/12, 1928, 104/2. 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 101/2 s.s. 1930, 103/8 s.l. 1931, 103/12 s.l. 1932, 104/2.

Railways.—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar rebate 73 xd. Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light 110.

Cottons.—Bowreah 425, Dunbar 178, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes.—Belvedere 440, Budge Budge 412/8, Caledonian 466; Cheviot 237/8, Clive 28/4, Craig 5/10, Dalhousie 310, Gourepore 579, Fort William 255, Hooghly pref. 14, Howrah 37/10, Hukumchand ordy. 8/2, Kelvin 646, Kinnison 859/8, Lansdowne 243, Lawrence 433, Lothian 351, National 271, Orient 171, Presidency 5/14( O. L.

Coals.—Bengal 628 s.o.l. Belompur 2, Central Kurdend 25/8, Gopalichuck 16, Kasta Collieries conty 3/4 disc., Seetarampore 13/8, Sendra 21/12, South Karanpura 12.

Engineering Companies.—Burn and Co. per cent. 103 s.l. Indian Iron and Steel 46, Indian Stanadrd Wagon ord. 19. Marshalls and Co. 4/10.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation, ord. 5/4 Britannia Biscuits 9, Burma Corporation 6/15, E. Kellner and Co., pref 8, Madan Theatres 2/14, Lever Brothers pref. 10/6, British Burma Petroleum 5/12 xd.d G Samastipur Sugar 8/12, Tea.—East India 1/8, Sapo

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Prof. Geddes' lecture on contemporary civilization, Royal Institute of science, 4-30 p.m.

SATURDAY Feb. 9th.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public Lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M. A. on "The European Crisis and the Way Out", "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road 6.15 p.m. (S.T.).

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting Third Day.

S S "Dongola", with mails of January 24, due at 7 a.m.

Principal Tannan's lecture on "India's Fiscal Policy", Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Hon. Sir I. Rahimtoolah to preside.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Feb. 8 (Fri.) Sunrise 7h. 11m. Sunset 6h. 35m
Feb. 10 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 36m
Feb. 11 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 10m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Feb. 12 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 9m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Feb. 13 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 9m., Sunset 6h. 38m

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Session are required to attend at the High Court this (FRIDAY) morning, 8th Instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan "Macfarlane" arrived London on the afternoon of the 4th. inst.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from London of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Delta" with the Mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the same day.

### MUSLIM STUDENTS UNION.

Principal Tannan's lecture is postponed owing to unavoidable circumstances.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A wall calender from the Map Record and Issue Office Calcutta.

### 'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The urgent meeting of the executive Committee will be held to-day (FRIDAY) at 8 p. m. in the Congress office.

### "SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION"

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Mr. Y. V. Bhandarker will speak on Martineau's "Seat of Authority in Religion" to-day (FRIDAY) at 7 p.m. in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (FRIDAY) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) to consider among other things, what steps should be taken in connection with the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

### PROF. GEDDES' LECTURE.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his XVI lecture on "THE STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION" to-day (FRIDAY), at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (Next to Elphinstone College). The lecture is open to the public.

### WARNING TO HAJ PILGRIMS.

The Protector of Pilgrims writes from the Pilgrim Department, Head Police Office, Bombay:—

For the last several years it has been observed that pilgrims are stranded on arrival at Jeddah on performance of Haj and unable to return to India for want of funds. They undergo great hardships and Government have to spend annually a large amount of money towards their repatriation. Government have, therefore, now decided that only those depositing with the Protector of Pilgrims the amount of their return fare, should be allowed to go on Haj, an endorsement acknowledging the receipt of their money being duly made on their passport. By this way the Hajis will be able to come back without any difficulty.

### LEADERS AT MATUNGA.

SATYANARAYAN PUJA CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association Satyanarayan Puja will be celebrated to-day (FRIDAY) night at 9-0 p.m. when prayers for the complete recovery of Mahatmaji will be offered M. Shaukat Ali, Messrs. Khadilkar, Savarkar and Khare are expected to attend.

### HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 5th week of 1924, which ended on the 2nd instant, the total mortality 804 was 36 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 33.72. The mortality for the 5th week of 1923 was 758 and death-rate 32.30, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,667 and death-rate 79.42.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 4 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 310 as against 7 and 326 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 159 were among infants under one year of age; 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 30 attacks and 11 deaths. Plague caused no attacks but 1 death. The number of live-births registered during the week was 415 and compares favourably with that for the 5th week of 1923 when the figure was 356 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz.: 395.

Sir Edward Maclagan who ordinarily would have retired on 1st April next will now stay on as the Governor of Punjab till the end of May consequent on the leave which Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor-Designate of Punjab is taking at the end of March. As at present arranged Sir Edward and Lady Maclagan will most probably leave India on 1st June.—(A.P.)

The strike in the Victoria Mills, Cawnpore, ended on Wednesday after a duration of nearly three weeks. The Mill authorities having agreed to consider the grievances including the question of the Bonus represented by a Committee to be elected by the workmen.—A.P.

# MAHATMA'S RELEASE

## PRESIDENT'S REFERENCE IN CORPORATION.

## "BEGINNING OF A NEW ERA."

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. At the outset the President referred to the great event of the week, namely, the release of the Mahatma, and spoke in felicitous terms of the statesmanship of Sir Leslie Wilson. He expressed the hope that a new era would now begin when both Indians and Europeans would live together and work for the common good of the country. Most of the questions taken up for discussion evoked no controversy except one about the budget provision on the Tansa Extension Works, which the Commissioner explained was due to the incomplete information he had supplied in his letter. The Corporation decided to address the Government again to concede to them the right of controlling the liquor shops in the city.

### MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

Before commencing the work the President said he had been asked by a large number of members of the House representing all classes to say a few words about the release of Mr. Gandhi and he had gladly acceded to the request. An event had happened which had been hailed with delight throughout the length and breadth of this country and the members of this Corporation could well join in the general rejoicing. He looked upon the statesmanlike and generous action of the Bombay Government not merely as a release of a political prisoner who held an unique place in the hearts of his countrymen. For the first time in many years the Government and the people had come together in a way which they had despaired to see brought about and for that happy result His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, for whose tact and knowledge of men he had the greatest respect, was entitled to the heartfelt gratitude of all who desired to see in this country an atmosphere of peace and good-will in which both Englishmen and Indians could live and work together. He hoped the cordial good-will which had so suddenly manifested itself in such abundance amongst them all had come to stay with them and in spite of the pronounced views of Mr. Gandhi he dared to hope that with his freedom there would be an end to the present intolerable situation and they would see the beginning of a new era in which the destinies of the country would be worked out for the common interest of all. He hoped that the new spirit which he was beginning to see in the Corporation would be strengthened by this happy event and so far as they were concerned, they might regard it as a new era in which the efforts of all would be directed towards the good of the city.

### AID TO D. C. M. SOCIETY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the General Secretary Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, applying for a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of certain institutions started by the Society and stating that he had addressed the Chairman and the Secretary of the Schools Committee as well as the Municipal Commissioner in the matter, but so far he had not heard anything from them. He requested that the Corporation would kindly move in the matter and help the Mission in its financial difficulties.

The Schools Committee recommended that a sum of Rs. 300 per month should be granted to the Mission.

Dr. J. V. Vorah in moving the acceptance of the Schools Committee's proposal for a grant of Rs. 300 said nothing would please Mahatma Gandhi to see after his release from imprisonment.

Mr. Cole seconded and the proposal was agreed to.

### CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Government about the proposal of the Corporation that the right to determine the number and locality of liquor shops within the Town and Island of Bombay should be conceded to them. Government had written stating that they could not consider any suggestions for changing the existing system until they received the report of the Excise Committee.

Dr. Vora moved that the letter be recorded. He said it was to be regretted that Government had not seen their way to accede to their request, and he hoped that Government would grant it after the receipt of the Excise Committee's report.

Mr. A. K. Bowla seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the Corporation must insist on having this right conceded to the Corporation, which had to look after the comfort of the citizens, whereas Government were only looking to their revenue. The liquor traffic was one of the chief causes of misery and poverty of the people of this country. He thought no respectable man would ever agree to serve on the Advisory Committee, although once he was a member of it. He did not think that the Committee was ever consulted, or its advice ever respected. He wanted to know how many liquor shops in particular localities the Committee was either able to prevent or to remove, or to fix their location. Whenever there was a proposal about a shop, the Committee was only allowed to give its advice, which was never listened to. He thought it was a mockery, as the Corporation should have some voice in the matter. He wanted the actual control of the shops vested in the Corporation, as on them depended the health, happiness and comfort of the people. He moved an amendment recording the letter and requesting the President to address the Government that the Corporation were of opinion that the right should be transferred to the Corporation, and that the question should be reopened after the report of the Excise Committee was submitted to Government.

The amendment was accepted by Dr. Vora and it was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

# MANDATE OF COCANADA.

## MAHATMA'S FAITH IN WOMEN.

## ALI BROTHERS' SPEECHES.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of women was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Wednesday, when the Ali Brothers spoke on "The mandate of the Cocanada Congress", Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta presiding. A small Khadi exhibition was held in connection with the gathering under the auspices of the Stree Sabha and the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha when some choice Khadi and other articles were offered for sale. The Tilak Rashtriya Kanya Shala also had some fine things on exhibition.

Mrs. Mehta said they were all in a joyful mood that day because the Mahatma had been set at liberty only the day before. The Ali Brothers would tell them the mandate of the Congress, and she hoped they would enlist themselves as members of the Congress.

### MAHATMA'S FAITH IN WOMEN.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said when he had been to Poona he had not the slightest inkling that the Mahatma was set free and it was the Mahatma himself who first informed him of the happy news. He was with the Mahatma on Tuesday night, and he had returned to Bombay because he had much work to do against the wishes of the Mahatma. The Mahatma had the greatest faith in his sisters and he believed that without them Indians would not be able to achieve much. They were naturally glad that the Mahatma was now released after two years' imprisonment. The Mahatma's only message to them was Khaddar and Charkha which were both neglected now. The Congress had already fixed a Gandhi month, and now that the Mahatma was released their duty was the more urgent to observe it religiously by doing their duty to the country. He was sure that women would be the first to come to the help of the country even before men. He was working among the Muslims and he knew something about them, but he found that they were too much divided to do any work, while among the Hindu women he found greater unity. He asked them to unite together even more indissolubly so that they could work for the country. When his mother was in Ceylon only a few days ago she was invited by the women there to a meeting. When they asked that the Mahatma should be brought down to Ceylon he replied that if the Mahatma saw their foreign clothes he would shed tears, and that if they took to Khadi he would promise them to bring him to Ceylon within three months after he was set free. Why were they (Indians) wearing foreign silks; had they no feelings for the poor in this country who were dying of hunger? Our Indian women could do anything they liked for the country, provided they had the heart to do so. Even if there were two or three good workers among the women he was sure their noble example would be followed by others, and more women would come to work for their country, and sacrifice themselves.

### BACKSLIDING.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said Government had in the first instance imprisoned the less well-known workers and then put the Mahatma himself into jail and that was a clever move on the part of the Government. When the Mahatma was sentenced to imprisonment the instructions he had left to the nation was that there should be no agitation in the country for him. But Indians should have told the Mahatma that it was their duty to do the national work, once the Mahatma was in jail and when the country had not the benefit of his leadership. If the country had then adopted civil disobedience, in a most peaceful manner, the country would have succeeded, and would have made greater progress. But they had done nothing of the kind and there was naturally backsliding. Indians were overcome by inertia and the country did nothing. The Mahatma's ideal for India was complete unity between all the communities, so that they could work unitedly. While there were many rivers in India they all joined the sea and poured their waters in it at some point or other. That was the ideal for this country also, for they should join together in their national work. But in the absence of Mahatmaji every community began to fight for its own hand. Every community wanted some special share in the spoils of Government jobs; they all wanted special privileges. They began fighting with each other and they began nursing their grievances against other communities. They forgot, however, in those petty bickerings the great insult that was heaped on India, the great sufferings inflicted on India, by General Dyer, at Amritsar. They were all fighting for some small things. When the speaker came out of jail, another question had cropped up before the public and that was the question of Council entry and some Congressmen wanted to go into the Councils to break them. They must remember that the real rulers were not Indians, but the Whites, from the Tommy and the European Station-master to the Viceroy. The result of the Council entry was that while the Swarajists were able to get some resolutions passed, for the freeing of political prisoners, etc., the Government did not put them into force. That showed that Government did not want to act according to the wishes of the Council, that was to say they did not want to act constitutionally. At the Cocanada Congress they had come to a compromise on the Council entry question, so that there might be no more differences in the country between the workers themselves. But now they found that their non-co-operation was really with the Mahatma's programme and not with the Government itself. They had failed in their duty and they were responsible to their country and to their great leader. He hoped during the Gandhi month there would be some real work done in the country, and nothing but Khadi would be seen in India on the persons of Indians. This Khadi department should be entirely in the hands of women in India, for it was their legitimate work and sphere. They could do that work better than even men themselves. He informed them that the women of Andhra had promised him and his brother,—as their brothers,—to do everything in their power to further the cause of Khadi. They had promised to spin and wear Khadi, but he was sorry to see at the meeting on their persons anything but Khadi. Indians, who were always starving, were sending their raw cotton to England and buying ready-made cloth from them. Was it proper that they should allow other countries to clothe them and that they should sit idly doing nothing?

### POVERTY OF INDIA.

The speaker then spoke on the abject poverty of Indians who were dying of starvation. Their income was so small that it could not feed them even for a few months. During the great war, owing to the small imports of cloth from England, many people in India had to go without even the necessary loin cloth. What could be a greater shame on them than that? The first resolution passed at Cocanada was about the use of Khadi. Were they content to allow England to give them clothing and let Indians starve? He thought not. The next resolution that was passed there was about their quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the enlisting of Congress members. He hoped they would easily pay their small fee of annas 4 and get themselves enlisted as members of the Congress. He asked them all to wear the national uniform of Khadi, so that the Mahatma could at once recognise them when he returned amongst them as his own men. He hoped that at least sixty lakhs Indians would become members of the Congress and collect 25 to 30 lakhs for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. In spite of the Mahatma's request to him and his brother they had come down to Bombay so that they could meet their Indian sisters in Bombay. Now that the Mahatma was free it was their duty to work even with greater enthusiasm for the country. While the Muslims were fighting with the Hindus, Government were punishing them both and imprisoning them both. While the *badmashes* among them could easily be disposed of the more educated people fought with each other with their pens and tongues. But he would tell them that if he could not respect the *izzat* of his Hindu and Parsi and Sikh sisters, in the same way as he did that of his Muslim sisters, if he was not prepared to die for the women of other communities, as he was prepared to die for Moslem women, then he was not a fit person to take any part in the national work. He publicly begged his Parsi sisters to forgive him for the insult that was heaped on them by some Muslim *badmashes* during the last riots, if that were not done already.

## EX-EDITOR OF "ASAHAKAR" SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Feb. 7.

In the case against the "Asahakar" a non-cooperating weekly of Surat for publishing an article entitled "Suicide of Government" in its issue of 5th August 1923, the first class magistrate, Mr. Jaykar, pronounced judgement at 12 noon to-day, sentencing the first accused, Mr. Chimanlal Chinoy, the ex-editor of the paper to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused, Mr. Maganlal Vanmalidas, printer of the paper to 9 month's rigorous imprisonment. Both the accused were fined Rs. 300 more. In case of non-payment of fine they were to undergo 3 month's extra imprisonment.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEFS.

The second division game between St. Xavier's College and A. F. I. played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground provided a very interesting encounter. The Collegians found the net twice and thus proved themselves victors by the score of two goals to one.

The second session of the "All-India Literary Conference" will be held at Singree-Gonda, the birthplace of the World Poet Kalidasa in Bengal on the afternoon of Sunday, the 10th instant, and the day following.

On the initiation of Mrs. Holland, wife of the Hon. Mr. R. E. Holland, Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, a Baby-show was held at Beawar on the 25th ultimo in the spacious hall and grounds of the Holland Municipal School in connection with the National Baby Week. The celebration was a unique success.

A Kathiwar message of February 5th says:—The opening ceremonies of the Saifi Institution and the Madresse-Taheria were performed by the High Priest of the Dawoodi Bohra community and His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb, respectivey, when a large and distinguished gathering was present.—(A. P.)

In consideration of the agricultural depression caused by the complete failure of the monsoon, His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has postponed all Execution of decrees in civil suits preferred against the "bhayats" and cultivators of the State.—(A. P.)

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla has sent the following cable to the President of the United States: "please convey Bombay Labours sympathy to the American nation at the death of Woodrow Wilson in their bereavement".

A correspondent wires from Lucknow on the 6th instant.—

Mr. Saidur Rahman Kidwai of Barabanki who was convicted for two years under section 124 A. I. P. C. was released this morning after the expiry of full term.

The detailed history of the last days of the Kohat Murder gang and of its surrender to and deportation by the Afghan Government and of the death of Ardalai while resisting arrest is now well-known all along the Frontier, and has created a deep impression. There is no doubt that the fate of Ajab and his accomplices is regarded as a very severe one and his complete defeat has caused the collapse of the false clamour which his boasting and ruthlessness had won him.—A.P.

# TURKISH RED CRESCENT.

## DELEGATION ARRIVING TO-MORROW.

## PUBLIC REQUESTED TO GIVE FITTING RECEPTION.

The Turkish Red Crescent Delegation of Angora will arrive here to-morrow Saturday morning by s.s. "Dangola" at the Ballard Pier. Come in your thousands and give them a right royal reception. They are coming here to lay before the people of India in general and Mussalmans in particular the difficult problems created for the Turkish Red Crescent Society and the Turkish Government by the large influx of Muslim refugees from the Balkans and by the presence in the area devastated of hundreds of thousands orphans and widows of the brave Mussalmans who have laid their lives for their Faith and the country.

Let us, both Hindus and Mussalmans, join together to give them a warm and rousing welcome and help them to the best of our means in the solution of the problems that face them.

The nation whom they represent has not only been defending the honour of Islam but as our true Asiatic brothers they have been bearing the brunt and resisting (thanks God) successfully the onslaught of European aggression against Asia.

President.

SHAUKAT ALI (Khadim-i-Ka'aba).

Secretaries.

SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW,
SYED MAHMUD,
USMAN SOBANI,
SHUAIB QURAISHI.

All the National Volunteer Corps are requested to be present at the Ballard Pier at 6-30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday) to receive the Turkish Red Crescent Deputation.

## STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The strike shows no change at all and yesterday was altogether a quiet day. There is nothing to report as the men were exceedingly quiet. Except one, all the mills in the city are closed and the strikers have yet shown no inclination at all to return to work.

## [illegible]

The Viceroy and party will leave for a week-end visit to Alwar on Friday evening.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PLACE.

These are what "TIPSTER" had Yesterday.

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Did you back well-paid horses such as Charles William (Rs. 91), Kaser Girl (place Rs: 32) Pomme Anna (Place Rs: 105-8) Mikado, Khundil, Mandil, Orange William Gold gainer (94), Etcetra—If not, why did you not take:

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# SPORTING NEWS

## HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

### SPHINX LEAGUE.

R. I. M. ..... 3 Goals. (Whittaker 2, Smither 1.)
Bombay Pioneers ..... Nil.

The attendance on the Cooperage stand yesterday evening was more promising and it looks as though people are taking more interest in the new League than they have done hitherto. The contestants in yesterday's "A" division fixture were the R. I. M. and the Bombay Pioneers, the B. B. R. F. A. having cried off their fixture with the Pioneers. The Marine Boys exhibited better hockey than they did against the Gymkhana and certainly deserved to win. The Pioneers could not muster a full side as early as 5-15 p.m. and began with 9 men and played the first half with ten.

Whittaker netted the first goal off a nice backpass from Arklie. The Pioneers tried hard to equalize but except Baria, the left-extreme, others seems to be much too slow to be of any danger to the Marine defence. Half-time arrived with no further addition.

On changing over, the Pioneers played decidedly better hockey, but not good enough to beat the R. I. M. defence. Baria made several excellent runs along the left wing, but his square passes were invariably intercepted, and when they were not, the inner forwards were not in their places to take advantage of the openings. The R. I. M. forwards had plenty of go in them and Whittaker once more beat the Pioneers' goalie with a hard hit. The third was perhaps the best goal of the day, scored by Smither who advanced from the centre by wriggling through the Parsi defence with a series of dodging and dribblings and beat Bhaba with a well-placed shot.

The teams were:—

R. I. M.:—Carey; Netscher and Gabrielle; Smither, Braganza and Race; Clyne, Arklie, Sutton, Whittaker and Conway.

Bombay Pioneers:—Bhaba; Bharucha and P. Shroff; Umrigar, Pavri and Colabawalla; Baria, J. Mehta, R. Umrigar, G. R. Mistry and J. Warden.

Referees:—Messrs. C. de Souza and L. C. Smith.

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.

Grant Medical College vs. Y. M. C. A. (Byculla).

The friendly match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the C. H. School on Saturday, 9th February, will be considered a League match, by order of the League Sub-Committee.

## FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The cup-tie replays to-day have resulted as follows:—

Notts County nil, Palace nil, Leeds one, Westham nil, Watford one, Exeter nil, Bristol City two, Wednesday nil, Newcastle two, Derby two, Halifax nil, Manchester City nil.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LEAGUE FIRST DIVISION.—
Everton one, Preston one.
SECOND DIVISION.—
Blackpool one, Manchester United nil.
NORTHERN SECTION.—
Bradford two, Chesterfield one.

RUGGER.

At Rugger, Cambridge University beat the Portsmouth Services by 32 points to 5.—Reuter.

New York.—New Zealand has challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

Hobart.—Simmer Armstrong, (a Swede) has won the Australian mile championship, his time being 22 minutes 45 and 3-5ths seconds. Beaurepaire came second and Christy third.—Reuter.


**"TELLY"**

Requests all his patrons to take both his Cards next Saturday—Last Wednesday many took only one. Please note that both his Cards will build a fortune for you next SATURDAY. Go to;

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11 A. M.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1924.

## HALF-HEARTED TACTICS.

One wonders why certain non-official members of the Central Legislature insist on attempting things by half when they know that they cannot do full justice to the subject. Such half-hearted tactics only cause harm. The Hon. Mr. P.C. Sethna had tabled a motion the other day in the Council of State urging on the Secretary of State for the Colonies the necessity of delaying the progress of the Kenya Immigration Bill through the Kenya Legislature until the committee to be appointed by the Government of India in pursuance of the resolution of the last Imperial Conference regarding the position of Indians in the British Empire had had opportunity to examine the measure and discuss its provisions with the Colonial Office. If Mr. Sethna knew anything of the present situation in Kenya and the feelings of his countrymen there, he would have realised that the latter are not less concerned with the denial of a just measure of franchise to them and the humiliation of the Cabinet's decision than with the provisions of the Immigration Bill.

What the Kenya Indians just at present are agitating about is the iniquitous decision of His Majesty's late Cabinet. It is with a view to get this decision reversed that they have decided on non-payment of the poll-tax. The modification of the Immigration Bill will follow as a matter of course the revision of the Kenya decision, but without the revision, the modification of the Immigration Bill would not bring much relief to Indians. Hence, if non-official legislators like Mr. Sethna are really anxious to befriend their countrymen in Kenya and promote their cause, they should leave no stone unturned to get the injustice regarding the whole question undone. The proper course for Mr. Sethna who has faith in the Committee of the Government of India would have been to urge on the Colonial Office the urgent necessity of delaying the progress of the Kenya Immigration Bill until the committee had opportunities of representing to the Colonial Office the extreme desirability of reversing the late Cabinet's decision, of recasting the franchise scheme on more equitable lines and modifying the Immigration Bill so as fully to safeguard the rights of Indians. Instead, Mr. Sethna chose to confine himself to the Immigration Bill, ignoring the more important question of the revision of the Kenya decision as a whole.

Mr. Sethna's half-hearted tactics have admirably helped Sir N. Sarma to extricate himself from an unpleasant position. He came out with the assurance that the Committee of the Government of India would be afforded an opportunity to examine the Immigration Bill and make whatever representations it deemed necessary in connection therewith to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. From Sir N. Sarma's statement it becomes extremely doubtful whether the Committee will raise the franchise and other questions simultaneously with the question of the Immigration Bill. But, as we have said, it is the reversal of the Cabinet's decision as a whole which is the main concern of Indians in Kenya. They have refused point-blank to accept the decision of the late Cabinet and towards securing the reversal of this decision are all their energies directed and the energies of their countrymen in India also must be directed now. Mr. Sethna's move was calculated to thrust this supreme issue to the background and convey the impression that the Indian legislature is prepared to acquiesce quietly in the "settled fact." Have Mr. Sethna and his fellow non-officials no remedy for the grave situation that has arisen in Kenya?

## THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

The Home Member of the Government of India has at last thrown some light on the mystery of the revival of the Bengal Regulation III of 1818, but, unfortunately, the effect of this light is only to deepen the gloom surrounding the action of the Government of Bengal. It will be remembered that the Repressive Laws Committee which was presided over by the then Law Member, Dr. Sapru, and which included in its personnel the then Home Member, Sir William Vincent, had unanimously recommended to Government that the Regulation should be limited to its original purpose and that except in the "inflammable frontier" it should not be put into operation against British subjects. This recommendation, along with the other recommendations of the Committee's report, was accepted by the Government of India in their Home Department Resolution No. 714 dated the 19th September 1921—at least, such was the impression left in the mind of the public in this country after a perusal of the Government Resolution. The public are, however, now amazed to learn from Sir M. Hailey's reply to Dr. Gour's question in the Legislative Assembly, that this impression was a wrong one and that the Government of India had not accepted the recommendations, but only intended to accept them. We reproduce here the Home Member's reply:—

"Sir Malcolm Hailey, replying to Dr. Gour's question about the repeal of Regulation 3 of 1818, and other repressive laws, said that the Committee recommended the retention of the provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818, for the purposes specified in para 13 of their report, including security of British Dominions from foreign hostility. The Government of India announced their intention of accepting the recommendations of the Committee. No Legislation for the amendment of the Regulation had been undertaken, nor did the Government consider it possible to undertake an amendment in the present circumstances."

Now, let us see if Sir Malcolm has correctly interpreted the decision of Government as expressed in the Resolution of 19th September 1921. That Resolution ran as follows:—

No. 714—By Home Department Resolution No. 533-Political, dated the 21st March 1921, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council was pleased to appoint a Committee to examine the repressive laws on the Statute Book and to report whether all or any of them should be repealed or amended. The report submitted by the Committee is published below for general information.

2. The Governor-General in Council has considered the report and has decided to accept the recommendations made by the Committee. Steps will be taken as soon as may be to introduce legislation to give effect to them."—"The Gazette of India", Extraordinary published by authority, dated the 19th September 1921.

The Resolution, it will be seen, says that the Governor-General in Council "has decided to accept the recommendations." In plain English the words in quotations were meant to convey the idea that the Government *had* accepted the recommendations once for all and that they did not intend to go back on this decision. It was only a question of time when they would take steps to give legislative effect to this decision. By every code of honour known to civilised politics the Government of India had bound themselves not to go back on their acceptance of the recommendation to confine the Regulation to its original purposes only. But, Sir M. Hailey now coolly tells us that the Government had only announced their "intention of accepting" the recommendations, but had not in fact "accepted" them! It is an insult to the intelligence of any average thinking Indian or European to suggest, as Sir Malcolm does, that the Government Resolution either was intended to convey or capable of conveying the idea that Government had not accepted the recommendations, but only "intended to accept" them. We can assure Sir Malcolm that at the time the Resolution was published, no one in India, reading the resolution, understood the Government's decision in the light which he now suggests. If really it was the intention of the Home Department in 1921 to convey the impression that they had not accepted the recommendations but only intended to do so at some future date, provided no circumstances arose to lead them to change their mind—then we say that the effect of their Resolution was cruelly to deceive the Indian public. The latter did not view the Resolution in the light the Home Member would now have them take and if the interpretation of the Home Member should go unchallenged, we can only say that the Indian public have fallen a victim to an unworthy confidence trick played by the Home Department.

## UNCHRISTIAN.

There is nothing surprising in the fact that General Hertzog should have approved of the attitude adopted by General Smuts at the Imperial Conference with regard to Indians in the Union. But the argument advanced by the fire-eating Boer-General to justify the differential treatment accorded to Asiatics is hardly convincing. He says the issue is not between civilised and uncivilised labour, but "of a civilisation so strange to White civilisation that a collision between them must have most disastrous effects." The future of Humanity must be dark, indeed, if the so-called White and non-White races of the earth can never live amicably together in any part of the globe. But why is this feeling of despair of the East and the West never meeting in good-will confined to the Anglo-Saxons only or those who have come under the latter's influence? How do the Latin and Slavonic races manage to pull on amicably with non-Whites? Generals Hertzog and Smuts profess to be devout Christians and believe in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. But Christ was not a Whiteman nor were the ideals He preached and lived in His own life different from those to which Orientals pay homage now. If by the "Civilisation" of the Whites General Hertzog means the materialistic greed and imperialistic earth-hunger which has come to possess some of them, then, of course, the idea of peaceful relations between the Whites and non-Whites must be put off for the present. But do Generals Hertzog and Smuts call such greed and earth-hunger "civilisation" and do they wish to encourage the progress of such "civilisation"? It is because they have a perverted notion of civilisation that Generals Hertzog and Smuts are led to entertain fears of a clash between the Occidental and Oriental civilisations. But, if they viewed things in a more rational light, they would realise that far from conflicting with each other, the two civilisations have much in common and that whatever differences there are in them are mutually supplementary of each other. Only the countrymen of Generals Hertzog and Smuts must make up their minds that they will recognise the brotherhood of man.

## Notes of the Day.

**A Thought for the Day.**

"The law of this country has been very jealous of any infringement of personal liberty. This care is not to be exercised less vigilantly because the subject whose liberty is in question may not be particularly meritorious. It is indeed one test of belief in principles if you apply them to cases with which you have no sympathy at all. You really believe in freedom of speech if you are willing to allow it to men whose opinions seem to you wrong and even dangerous. And the subject is entitled only to be deprived of his liberty by due process of law, although that due process if taken will probably send him to prison. A man undoubtedly guilty of murder must yet be released if due forms of law have not been followed in his conviction. It is quite possible, even probable that the subject in this case is guilty of high treason; he is still entitled only to be deprived of his liberty by due process of law."—Lord Herschell in the judgment in OBrien's case.

**The Calcutta Pickwickians.**

The Calcutta Europeans or at least that fraction of them which has identified itself with the local European Association, evidently think a lot of themselves. The oratorical flourishes of Mr. Carr, their President, and others who took part in the last annual meeting remind one forcibly of the heroics of the immortal Pickwickians. We are not told if Mr. Carr got on a table in the manner of the Chairman of the Pickwick Club, but one can imagine him thumping the table before him when he uttered these tremendous words: "We must absolutely refuse to consider any advance towards self-government until the completion of ten years." Evidently Mr. Carr had never asked himself the question, "who are we to say this?" He took it for granted that the world—at least the Indian world—would not progress, if he and his companions said that it was not to do so. After that tremendous verdict, the ensuing words sound rather sheepish: "Should any Government in Westminster move in advance of this condition in the Reforms Act, then the responsible Government would surely reap the harvest of its action sooner or later in the contemptuous lack of confidence of all parties concerned." It does not appear to have struck Mr. Carr that if any Government in Westminster chose to move in advance, it would and could do so only with the approval, more or less tacitly given, of "all the parties concerned"—by which Mr. Carr, no doubt, means the Unionist, Liberal and Labour parties. But the sting of Mr. Carr's discourse is in the tail. He said: "So far as our community is concerned, such an action could only leave us free to consider our position and to utilise any means in our power to look after ourselves." They have been looking after themselves well enough. It seems high time that they gave some consideration to the good of India—unless they think of emigration to the Andamans!

**Duty on South African Coal.**

Mr. Chadwick informed the Council of State on Monday that the question of a countervailing duty on South African coal imported into India was under the consideration of Government. Mr. Chadwick, at the same time, hastened to add that "at present they (i.e. Government) prefer to treat the question purely as an economic one". The Government of India need not be touchy regarding the interpretation which the world will put upon their action. All the world is sure to recognise that if the Government of India decide to levy any duty "at present" on South African coal, it will be more because of the pressure of political opinion in India than of anything else. Of course, even on purely economic grounds, India will be entirely justified in imposing a countervailing duty on the bounty-fed South African coal. But that will not be the only reason, nor even the primary one, prompting India to levy the duty. India wants to show to the South African politicians that she is capable of effective retaliation against the ill-treatment of her nationals in the Union. No amount of camouflage on the part of Indian officialdom will hide the fact from the eyes of the world that any duty that may be levied on South African coal will be prompted mainly by political considerations. It is to be hoped that the budget of the Government of India for the next financial year will include a substantial duty on South African coal. Indian public opinion unanimously demands it and the Government of India will be guilty of a serious dereliction of duty if they fail to respond to this demand.

**"Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai."**

While pouring forth their lamentations on the changed conditions in India before the Royal Commission on the Public Services, the European Civilians emphasised the unfriendly attitude of the Indian politician and demanded a guarantee against his encroachments on their preserves. It would have been interesting if the Indian Commissioners had taken up the challenge and elicited by cross-examination the cause of such unfriendliness. The Civilians posed as injured innocents, who, though discharging their duty in a manner befitting servants of the State, had become the objects of the politician's scorn. If only the Indian Commissioners had been a little more enterprising, they would have brought to light such pin-pricks of civilian rule as the following, which we gather from a recent issue of the "New Times" of Karachi:

"The *Shakti* reports the following high-handed action of the Collector of Nawabshah while he was at Naushahro Feroze on 19th instant:—A jalsa was organised in the Madressah in honour of the Collector, Mr. Sedgwick, on the 19th evening where he was greatly praised. After the jalsa, while on a walk with his wife, he passed by the hospital and some boys cried *"Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai"*. Mr. Pribhdas, Manager, Sahiti Printing Press, finding that the boys included one Shewa Ashram boy, went there and rebuked him for crying Gandhiji's Jai deliberately in the presence of the Collector. The Collector, then coming near Mr. Pribhdas, ordered him to cry "George Pancham ki Jai". Mr. Pribhdas thought the Collector was saying that they should by all means cry Gandhiji's Jai, and he therefore told the boys what he understood the Collector was saying. But the Collector again told him what he really said. Mr. Pribhdas thereupon refused to cry: "George Panjam ki Jai." The Collector at once threatened to beat Mr. Pribhdas with his stick, but when crowds of people assembled, the Collector kicked Mr. Pribhdas on his thigh! But Mr. Pribhdas did not do anything at all but suffered the injury and the insult patiently. When after a while the boys began to shout Mahatmaji's jai again the Collector returned to his bunglow but after a while again came there and while the boys were crying Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai, he was shouting while doffing his hat in air, "Bolo George Panjam ki Jai". But no one obeyed him. It is rumoured the Collector intends prosecuting some of the Nausharo national workers."

**At a Baby Show.**

The other incident occurred at Rajahmundry and the report, dated the 22nd instant, appeared in "Swarajya":

"An incident of far-reaching importance happened here in connection with the procession of children on the 19th instant. A number of children were seen in the Pal Square hoisting all kinds of flags, red, blue and all colours including some Union Jacks. Only the National Flag was absent.

Dr. Gurumurthy who came to the procession saw through the mischief that was sought to be done in the name of the Baby Show and requested the Health Officer of the Municipality to allow the National Flag also in the procession. The Health Officer Mr. S. Rangaswami gave his assent and a few tricoloured and Swaraj Flags were seen flying in the air. The young children shouted Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai as soon as they saw the tricoloured national banner amongst them.

This put out the forbearance of Major Carrick, the Civil Surgeon, and Mr. N. R. Krishnamma the Principal of the Arts College, and they sent word to Dr. Gurumurthy through the Health Officer protesting against the presence of the National Flag. Mr. Gurumurthy then went to Major Carrick to reason with him and explain how and why the National Flag was brought into the gathering, whereupon the Major got into a paoxysm of angry words and said "Mr. Gurumurthy, you have played a very mean trick". The Doctor retorted, "Mr. Carrick, know that you are talking with gentlemen and be courteous in your word". He then explained at some length the circumstances under which the national flags were introduced and wanted the Major to withdraw his words.

The Major maintained a stiff attitude and said he would not withdraw his words. He went on: 'I will not go behind this Flag'.

Dr. Gurumurthy replied "The day is not far off, Sir, when you will have to walk behind this very National Flag".

Major Carrick—"By that time I will pack off".

After this, however, the parties had a brief talk and finally they all agreed to remove all flags from the gathering. By this time the Major thought it fit to withdraw his angry words and he did withdraw."

Obviously, the idea of saving Indian babies under the Indian Flag is revolting to the men of Major's type, who cannot understand the simple rule of life that suspicion begets suspicion and distrust, distrust. Enmity is never known to evoke even passive feelings of friendship. If a European Collector cannot tolerate the popular cry of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai" then whose is the fault if the Indian politician cannot be friendly to him? Will it be seriously contended that when the generous promptitude of a European I.M.S. officer in saving the life of the nation's hero has earned the gratitude of India, the friendly advances of the European Civilian will be repelled? We think not. The best guarantee of the Civilians' rights and privileges is the right adjustment of their own attitude and outlook on Indian problems.

## AKALI MOVEMENT

### HOW IT IS MISREPRESENTED.

( By A. T. GIDVANI.)

Those who have familiarised themselves with the Government's case against the Akalis as stated in the Prosecution story in the Akali Leaders' trial are aware that it is alleged against the Akalis that they are out to establish Sikh Raj in the Punjab. Persistent propaganda is being carried on to prejudice the minds of people whose hearts are set on Swaraj that the Sikhs are aiming at a Raj of their own. The idea is so stupid that it is difficult to understand how sensible people are taken in.

One Ramlal from Lahore has recently sought the welcome hospitality of the columns of Anglo-Indian journals to give expressions to these apprehensions regarding Akali ambitions. I noticed his letter prominently featured in the "Times of India" and I learn that the "Civil and and Military Gazette" too published the same. Perhaps the entire fraternity of Anglo-Indian journals in the country has given publicity to Ramlal's nervous fear.

Apart from the absurdity of the whole thing, one has only to read Ramlal's letter to see how baseless his argument is. He quotes Sirdar Mangalsingh's speech at Cocanada. I agree that the Sirdar is a very responsible member of the Akali Community. His statements do deserve the attention of those who would understand the mind of the Akalis. But what did he actually say? Granting the accuracy of Ramlal's quotation, for argument's sake all that Sirdar Mangalsingh is reported to have said is that 'Now we are trying for our own Raj.' Is that not the same as saying 'Now we are trying for Swaraj.' Does not Swaraj mean 'Our Own Raj'? The opponents of the Akali movement must have a feeble case indeed if the worst they have to say of its representatives is that they are 'striving to attain our own Raj.' But Anglo-Indian newspapers, only too willing to mislead the public, publish such meaningless misrepresentations with all the air and importance of making as it were, startling disclosures.

The Editorial columns of those papers too are not unoften embellished by mischievous allegations arising out of, I hope, only ignorance. I notice a remarkable instance in the columns of the "Times of India," recently. Referring to the indignation aroused among the Akalis by the Akal Takht outrage committed by the Police, this sapient journal asked if certain Mussalmans Congressmen were not admitted to the Golden Temple last year and given gifts of clothing, implying that the objection to the presence of the Police in the temple on 7th January was on the score of Religion or Race.

Now every one, who has the slightest acquaintance with Sikh practices, knows that no formal 'admission' is needed by anyone for entering the Golden Temple which is open to all, irrespective of Religion or Race. No special favour was shown to the honoured Congressmen in admitting them. The honour consisted, in the gift of clothing. No special bar exists even against the Police if they enter without their uniform and after observance of the prescribed forms. Dressed in officials authority no one may enter the temple precincts. Nor is it open to anyone, anywhere in the world, to decide his own method of paying respect to another's temple. You take off your hat to enter a Christian Church. But if you do that in a Sikh temple you give offence. The "Times of India" and the Amritsar Superintendent of Police may consider it enough respect to take off the shoes before entering the temple. But the temple tradition requires the removal of socks and the washing of feet in a tank provided for the purpose,—an inconvenient thing no doubt, but not for a visitor to discard. Every religion has its own forms which may or may not appeal to others, who, however, have to observe them when voluntarily visiting their places of worship. The "Times of India" alleges that the sanctity of the temple varies with the ups and downs of Politics. But the fact is that it is the respect that Government officials show for that sanctity that varies in that manner.

# MAHATMA'S INVINCIBLE FAITH.

## SECRET DIPLOMACY.

### LL.G'S BOMBSHELL.

### WILSON'S SURRENDER TO POINCARE.

#### A FIRST-CLASS SENSATION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The allegation, that a secret compact with regard to the occupation of German territory was made between ex-President Wilson and M. Clemenceau, in March 1919, during Mr. Lloyd George's absence from Paris, is made in an interview with Mr Lloyd George published in the New York "World." Mr. Lloyd George says that he was called to London at a critical moment in the negotiations by the famous attack in the House of Commons organised by Lord Northcliffe's telegram. When he returned to Paris, he found that ex-President Wilson had surrendered to M. Clemenceau and thus the French had gained the right to occupy the Rhine country which was finally included in the Treaty. He only recently discovered that during his absence in London, M. Clemenceau and ex-President Wilson had signed a secret compact in that connection. He has just received documents from the Foreign Office, and the French now wish to publish the secret agreement and desire his consent.—Reuter.

### MR. MACDONALD'S APPREHENSION

#### LORD CREWE INSTRUCTED TO EXPLAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Reuter learns that Mr. MacDonald learned of the alleged Lloyd George interview yesterday afternoon half an hour after he received a report from Paris with which he was very pleased, because it showed how well things had gone since the Labour Government came into office. On inquiry Mr. MacDonald learned that the French Ambassador called at the Foreign Office on January 8th and the Foreign Office had carefully considered hitherto the secret documents for several days. As Mr. Lloyd George had not yet returned the documents which were the Foreign Office's only copy it was impossible to say what they contained.

It is understood that the incident is great blow to M. Poincare with whom the Labour Government has been getting on very well and with whom important arrangements have been made with regard to the Palatinate. Obviously, M. Poincare might suppose that the action might be taken behind his back. Lord Crewe has been instructed to call on M. Poincare this morning to explain the whole situation.—Reuter.

### FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE DENIAL

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The allegation of Mr. Lloyd George regarding the secret Agreement between M. Clemenceau and ex-President Wilson in 1919 has become a first class sensation. The French Foreign Office has made a statement preferring to await the text of the allegations before commenting, in the meantime, denying the conclusion of any secret Agreement.—Reuter.

### PARIS PRESS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The Paris Press is indignant at Mr. Lloyd George's statement and dwells on the fact that the accusations are made just when Dr. Wilson is dead.

"Matin" says that it knew that Mr. Lloyd George is capable of treating historical verocity with utmost fantasy but never thought that he would go so far as to imagine that a secret treaty which does not exist merely in order to flatter the Labour Party.

The "Petit Parisien" says that Mr. Lloyd George's calumny by its very gravity excludes all its probability.—Reuter.

### M. TARDIEUS' REJOINDER.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Paris. With regard to Mr. Lloyd George's interview, M. Tardieus, who took active part in the drafting of the Versailles Treaty, has declared that to describe as secret agreement, the proposal which had been a fortnight in the hands of the British and American delegations and which, owing to the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, was approved by Mr. Wilson was preposterous.—Reuter.

### FOREIGN OFFICE COURTESY TO LL. G.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The British Foreign Office issues a statement that the French Government recently notified their intention to prepare a yellow-book containing the documents relating to the drafting of Articles 428 to 431 of the Peace. Treaty. The British Government decided, before replying, to acquaint Mr. Lloyd George of this proposal as an act of courtesy. Consequently proof-sheets of documents were despatched to Mr. Lloyd George asking him whether he had any personal objection to the inclusion in the yellow book and requesting the return of proofs. "No answer has been received and proof sheets have not been returned and the first indication that the letter reached Mr.Lloyd George comes in the shape of this alleged interview".—Reuter.

# EFFICACY OF BARDOLI PROGRAMME.

## "LET US REALISE OUR OWN WEAKNESS."

## GRIEVED AT HINDU-MUSLIM TENSION.

## SPINNING WHEEL-REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

## BELIEF IN RIGHTEOUSNESS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

## LETTER TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi looks brighter and healthier. Maulana Mahomed Ali arrived here this morning and had a long talk with him. Mahatma Gandhi has written to him the following letter instead of a statement to the press. The letter was finally ready at 5-30 this evening. It runs as follows:—

Sassoon Hospital,

POONA, 7th February, 1924.

My dear friend and brother,

I send you as President of the Congress a few words which I know our countrymen expect from me on my sudden release. I am sorry that the Government have prematurely released me on account of my illness. Such a release can bring me no joy for I hold that the illness of a prisoner affords no ground for his release.

TREATMENT IN JAIL AND HOSPITAL.

I would be guilty of ungratefulness if I did not tell you and through you the whole public that both the gaol and the hospital authorities have been all attention during my illness. Col. Murray, the Superintendent of the Yeravda Prison, as soon as he suspected that my illness was at all serious, invited Col. Maddock to assist him and I am sure that the promptest measures were taken by him to secure for me the best treatment possible. I could not have been removed to the David and Jacob Sassoon Hospitals a moment earlier. Col. Maddock and his staff have treated me with the utmost attention and kindness. I may not omit the nurses who have surrounded me with sisterly care. Though it is now open to me to leave this hospital, knowing that I can get no better treatment anywhere else, with Col. Maddock's kind permission, I have decided to remain under his care till the wound is healed and no further medical treatment is necessary.

The public will easily understand that for sometime to come I shall be quite unfit for active work and those who are interested in my speedy return to active life will hasten it by postponing their natural desire to see me. I am unfit and shall be so for some weeks perhaps to see a number of visitors. I shall better appreciate the affection of friends if they will devote greater time and attention to such naional work as they may be engaged in and especially to handspinning.

My release has brought me no relief. Whereas before release I was free from responsibility save that of conforming to gaol discipline and trying to qualify myself for more efficient service, I am now overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility I am ill-fitted to discharge. Telegrams of congratulations have been pouring in upon me. They have but added to the many proofs I have received of the affection of our countrymen for me. It naturaly pleases and comforts me. Many telegrams however betray hopes of results from my service which stagger me. The thought of my utter incapacity to cope with the work before me humbles my pride.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

Though I know very little of the present situation in the country I know sufficient to enable me to see that perplexing as the national problems were at the time of the Bardoli resolutions they are far more perplexing to-day. It is clear that without unity between Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians and other Indians all talk of Swaraj is idle. This unity which I fondly believed in 1922 had been nearly achieved has so far as Hindus and Mussalmans are concerned, I observe, suffered a severe check. Mutual trust has given place to distrust. An indissoluble bond between the various communities must be established if we are to win freedom. Will the thanksgiving of the nation over my release be turned into a solid unity between the communities that will restore me to health far quicker than any medical treatment or rest cure. When I heard in the gaol of the tension between Hindus and Mussalmans in certain places my heart sank within me. The rest I am advised to have will be no rest with the burden of disunion preying upon me. I ask all those who cherish love towards me to utilise it in furtherance of the union we all desire. I know that the task is difficult. But nothing is difficult if we have a living faith in God. Let us realise our own weakness and approach Him and He will surely help. It is weakness which breeds fear and fear breeds distrust. Let us both shed our fear, but I know that even if one of us will cease to fear we shall cease to quarrel. Nay, I say that your tenure of office will be judged solely by what you can do in the cause of union. I know that we love each other as brothers. I ask you, therefore, to share my anxiety and help me to go through the period of illness with a lighter heart.

SPINNING WHEEL—REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

If we could but visualise the growing pauperism of the land and realise that the spinning wheel is the only remedy for the disease, the wheel will leave us little leisure for fighting. I had during the last two years ample time and solitude for hard thinking. It made me a firmer believer than ever in the efficacy of the Bardoli programme and therefore in the unity between the races, the charkha, the removal of untouchability and the application of non-violence in thought, word and deed to our methods as indispensable for Swaraj. If we faithfully and fully carry out this programme we need never resort to civil disobedience and I should hope that it will never be necessary but I must state that my thinking prayerfully and in solitude has not weakened my belief in the efficiency and righteousness of civil disobedience. I hold it, as never before, to be a man's or a nation's right and duty when its vital being is in jeopardy. I am convinced that it is attended with less danger than war and whilst the former when successful benefits both the resister and the wrongdoer the latter harms both the victor and the vanquished.

QUESTION OF COUNCIL-ENTRY.

You will not expect me to express any opinion on the vexed quesetion of return by Congressmen to the Legislative Councils and the Assembly. Though I have not in any way altered my opinion about the boycott of Councils, Law Courts and Government Schools I have no data for coming to a judgment upon the alterations made at Delhi and I do not propose to express any opinion until I have had the opportunity of discussing the question with our illustrious countrymen who have felt called upon in the interest of the country to advise removal of the boycott of legislative bodies.

In conclusion may I, through you thank all the very numerous senders of congratulatory messages. It is not possible for me personally to acknowledge each message. It has gladdened my heart to see among the messages many from our Moderate friends. I have, and non-cooperators can have, no quarrel with them. They too are well-wishers of their country and serve to the best of their lights. If we consider them to be in the wrong we can hope to win them over only by friendliness and patient reasoning, never by abusing. indeed we want to regard Englishmen too as our friends and not misunderstand them by treating them as our enemies. And if we are to-day engaged in a struggle against the British Government it is against the system for which it stands and not against Englishmen who are administering the system. I know that many of us have failed to understand and always bear in mind the distinction and in so far as we have failed we have harmed our cause.

I am,

Your sincere friend and brother,

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

To Maulana Mahomed Ali, President of the Indian National Congress.

### MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH.

#### VISITORS NOT ALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

Mahatma Gandhi interviewed stated that he was progressing nicely and felt cheery and healthy.

Several persons visited him yesterday and endeavours of conversation and excitement when great crowds assembled in the evening, put a strain upon him, which disturbed his sleep last night and necessiated complete rest to-day. He felt, however, refreshed since the afternoon. Arrangements have been made now to prevent people from seeing him. There is no rush to-day.

### "PLAYING WITH FIRE."

#### "POST" ON MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

"Playing with fire" is the heading of the "Morning Post" editorial criticising the release, particularly the unconditional release, of Mr. Gandhi as a surrender. The paper suggests that the new Governor of Bombay was prompted or commanded by the Viceroy and declares such weaknesses must be paid for in the lives of men.—Reuter.

### "DAILY MAIL'S" SURPRISE

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Daily Mail" terms the action of the Government in unconditionally releasing Mr. Gandhi as surprising and considers a pledge to abstain from political agitation prescribed for a period might well have been taken from Mr. Gandhi. The paper is of opinion that there are many signs which show that we are nearing a dangerous deadlock in India. The reforms are breaking down and it may soon be necessary to consider whether they should be temporarily suspended, wholly or partly. The paper urges the necessity of upholding British authority.—Reuter.

### AMERICAN PRESS OPINION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

New York. The release of Mr. Gandhi has attracted considerable attention in the American press which always follows with much interest the Anglo-Indian situation.

The "Times" declares the Government have yielded not under any threat of Parliamentary obstruction but in accordance with the true British tradition of giving in when surrender is not a sign of weakness. The paper asks whether Mr. Gandhi may not now cooperate with the Government, as Botha and Smuts rallied to the Empire after fighting against it.

"MAHATMA HAS FAILED!"

The "Tribune" claims Mr. Gandhi has failed in his metaphysical crusade. The Nationalists are now in control and they do not want to return to primitive Indian life. 'They are realistic politicians, not Mahatmas".—Reuter.

### RELEASE CELEBRATIONS.

#### AT NAGPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

Under the auspices of Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, a huge public meeting was held yesterday to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi reeleased from jail. Sjt. Bhagwandeenji presided. Feeling speeches were made by several speakers, including Mehrajibhai Satha, a Parsee, Drs. Moonjee and Cholkar, the Swaraj party leaders and Messrs. Tijare, Kanetkar and Dharmadhikari. Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj, spoke in very appealing tones exhorting the audience to hasten to make up for the deficiencies of Mahatma's absence and to stand before the Mahatma with great preparations to take up his orders and work them out immediately.

#### AT MOMBASA.

(Associated Press.)

The Associated Press has received a telegram from Mombasa saying Mombasa Indians assembled in a mass meeting passed a resolution congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his release, praying for his speedy recovery, full strength, vigour and long life to work for his country's cause.

#### AT OTHER PLACES.

We have received a number of messages from various parts of India, including Ajmer, Cawnpore, Benares, Amreli, Katni, Gorakpore, Vankaner, Bhavnagar, Benn, Vizagapatam, Yeotmal, Jalgaon Peth, Ranpu, Wadhwan, Limbdi, Dhaudhuka, Jalia and other Kathiawar towns and villages, Thana, Athni, Dong, Anjar, Kashipur, where the news of Mahatma's release was received with raptures of joy and by enthusiastic public demonstrations of trust in God and confidence in Mahatmaji.

OFFICES AND SCHOOLS CLOSED.

The following additional offices and schools were closed on account of the release of the Mahatma:—(1) Shrimati Nathibhai D. Thackersey Girls' School, Bombay (on Wednesday; (2) The Tilak Mahavidyalya, Poona, (on Tuesday.)

BY BOMBAY PLEADERS' CLERKS.

The Bombay Pleaders' Clerks' Society held a special meeting on the 5th instant to congratulate Mahatma Gandhiji on his unconditional release, in Mr. Ambalal Mody's Office. Prayers were offered to God for Mahatma's health. Sweets were also distributed.

BY MADANPURA MUSLIMS.

Madanpura Muslims celebrated Mahatmaji's release. Maulanas Shaukat Alt and Mohamed Ali visited Seth Sharafali Alibhai's beautifully decorated place. Bands were playing and rockets were firing as the leaders were received. Mr. Tyebally Jaferli the young nephew of Seth Sharafali recited a nice poem in Urdu composed by himself in honour of Mahatmaji's release. *Sharbat* and *phulpan* were distributed.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, in a short speech, thanked God the Almighty. He expressed his pleasure specially because Muslims had arranged the function in honour of Mahatmaji. That was the right spirit. He exhorted the people to wear khaddar, foster Hindu-Muslim unity and join Congress and Khilafat organisations in their millions to help to achieve Swaraj and show our leader our work.

Maulana Mahomed Ali congratulated all on their rejoicings and said God alone is to be thanked for the release of Mahatmaji. His Providence had intervened to our benefit. The best way to show thankfulness was to do the work dear to our Leader's heart. The great need of the hour was Hindu-Muslim unity. Mahatmaji is not a Hindu sardar but a Hindustani Sardar. He thanked Seth Sharafali and all for the function.

The whole day Sharbat was distributed amongst Muslims and sweetmeats amongst Hindus. The whole expense was borne by Khoja Seth Ramzanali Ghulamhusain and the function was managed by Vora Seth Sharafali Alibhai.

### MASS MEETING AT GRANT ROAD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay City Khilafat Committee a very largely attended public meeting was held on Wednesday

(Continued on next page.)

## GOVERNMENT AND MAHATMA.

### IS IT A CHANGE OF HEART?

### AN INTERVIEW.

Interviewed by Mr. Brelvi on Wednesday Mahatma Gandhi said that he had been preparing in his mind a message to his countrymen on his release. The message would take the form of a letter addressed to the President of the Congress, Maulana Mahomed Ali, just as soon after his conviction he had wished to speak to his countrymen through a letter addressed to the then President, Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb. The letter to the Hakim Saheb, however, never reached him because the Government of Bombay asked the Mahatma to alter and amend certain passages, which he refused to do. The Mahatma intended to take the earliest opportunity of publishing that letter.

He was grieved to find, he said, that the decision of the Government to release him was based on considerations of his health. He would be very glad to believe that his release indicated a change in the attitude of Government towards him and his activities, and a realisation, on their part, that his preaching of non-violence was not a cover for violence as was represented by his misguided critics. He would heartily welcome any indication that the Government had grasped the fact that non-violence was the essence of the non-co-operation movement.

### FUNERAL OF EX-PRESIDENT WILSON

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Washington.—Government Departments and all commerce and industry, observed great silence on the occasion of ex-President Wilson's funeral, which was carried out without any ceremonial but with the highest honours at the Little Bethlehem Chapel. The actual interment was witnessed by only the nearest relatives, as President Coolidge, members of the Cabinet, diplomats and other guests had left after pronouncement of the Benediction. The funeral service was broadcasted throughout the country.—Reuter.

### GERMAN EMBASSY & EX-PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Berlin.—It is officially announced that the German Ambassador at Washington asked the German Government whether he should officially express his sympathy with Government on the death of ex-President Wilson. Government replied it was not an occasion to express sympathy in the name of Government, and the Ambassador must himself decide the form in which he personally wished to participate in the national mourning.—Reuter.

Washington.—A crowd resenting delay in the half-masting of the German flag at the German Embassy on the occasion of the funeral of ex-President Wilson, decorated the front of the Embassy with the American Flag. To-day, the flag was removed after a complaint had been made to the police.—Reuter.

### FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Paris.—M. Skobeleff, the Soviet Commercial Agent in France, is leaving for London with his staff this afternoon, having completed liquidation of his Agency owing to the decision of the Seine Tribunal that Franco-Russian trade, although legal, must be undertaken at the traders' own risk and cannot enjoy the protection of the French Courts as long as the French Government does not recognise the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

### MEXICAN REVOLT CRUSHED?

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mexico City.—The War Department officials declare that with the flight of General Huerta, the backbone of the insurrection has been broken. General Huerta is believed to be fleeing to Yucatan.—

### AMERICAN CRUISER ENTERS VERA CRUZ.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Washington.—The American cruiser "Richmond" has entered Vera Cruz. Admiral Macgruder is co-operating with the Consul-General and restoring normal conditions there.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance. 18622

# SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

## COUNTERVAILING DUTY TO BE IMPOSED.

### RESOLUTION PASSED IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The Legislative Assembly met at eleven this morning to discuss non-official resolutions. Mr. Neogy's motion urging the imposition of a countervailing duty on the countryfed coal of South Africa and Mr. V. Raju's motion urging for the reduction in Provincial contributions were the first two on the agenda. A number of American tourists were present on the visitors' gallery. Mr. Ambika Prasad Sinha was sworn in.

Replying to Mr. K.C. Roy, Mr. Butler said the Government of India had decided to appoint a committee which would confer with the Colonial Office for the present on the Kenya question. Discussions were proceeding with regard to the personnel and functions of the committee and a statement on the subject would be issued as soon as a decision had been reached.

Replying to Mr. Lohokare, Mr. Burdon said some of the main recommendations of the Government of India on the proposals of the Medical Service Committee were still under the Secretary of State's consideration. Government were not prepared to lay on the table connected correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and between the latter and the Provincial Governments. No appointments reserved for the I.M.S. in Bombay were transferred to the Provincial Medical establishment in consequence of the recommendations of the Medical services and the Indian Retrenchment Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

After questions, the President announced the appointment of the following members to the Standing Finance Committee:—Sir Campbell Rhodes, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. B. N. Das, Mr. Cocke, Mr. Rarey Lindsay, Mr. S. Chetty, Dr. H. S. Gour, Mohammed Yakub, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Abdul Quayyum, Mr. G. P. Sinha, Sardar Pratab Singh and Mr. S.C. Ghose.

DUTY ON SOUTH AFRICAN COAL.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved that in view of the recent depression in the Indian coal trade, a contervailing duty be imposed on South African coal imported to India to the extent of the indirect bounty enjoyed by it in the shape of rebate on railway freight under the provisions of section 8 (A) of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 (VIII of 1894) as amended and in pursuance of the policy indicated by the Indian Fiscal Commission in paragraph 141 of their repart.

Mr. Neogy in moving the resolution quoted figures to show that whereas in pre-war days the average export of coal from India was four lakhs of tons the figure in 1923 instead of showing export revealed the net import of five lakhs of tons. Therefore India, which contained several coal fields, including Raneganj and Jwarria both of which were alone capable of producing so much as 84 per cent. of the total output, was now dependent on foreign coal to the extent of five lakhs of tons. This large import was due to the vigorous resumption of coal trade by foreign countries. Moreover there was the embargo on the export of Indian coal places in January 1921. The speaker did not suggest that the Government were actuated in this step by any nefarious motives but the result had been that Indian coal had lost its foreign market and placed Indian coal trade in a very unfavourable position. A study of the figures relating to the import of coal from South Africa showed that there had been extraordinary increase facilitated by an indirect bounty granted by the Government of South Africa to the railways of South Africa in the shape of rebate with a view to compete with foreign trade, a combine was started in India which undertook to offer coal at the rate of two rupees less than the ruling price. But there was no margin of profit left and many of the mines began to close down and several others were yielding no profit.

"CHARITY OF GENL. SMUTS' COUNTRYMEN".

In conclusion Mr. Neogy said "I am fortified in demanding the imposition or a countervailing duty on South African coal by the precedent created in Lord Curzon's time in regard to Australian sugar. I put forward this claim on behalf of the struggling industry which is owned mostly by Indians. The amount of bounty on South African coal has gone down from eigneen shillings nine pence to seven shillings nine pence in three years. It is inconceivable that the South African Government would contiue this bounty for ever, so as to enable the Indian consumer to have cheap coal. I don't suppose Government will ask this house to rely on the charity of the countrymen of General Smuts for the supply of their coal".

Pandit Shamlal Nehru (Swarajist) said they were justified in imposing the duty on South African coal on consideration that the Indian coal industry was suffering and unemployment was increasing in this country. The Europeans here were patriotic enough to help the Europeans in South Africa. He hoped Indians would be similarly patriotic enough to help their own countrymen. He pointed out one of the chief reasons for ousting Indians in South Africa was that Indians were underselling goods there. So India might as well disallow underselling of coal in India.

Mr. Ganganath Singh said it should be the duty of the Government to protect Indian coal, as it was faced with serious competition from South Africa.

"SENTIMENTS MUST PREVAIL."

Dr. Lohokare stated that they must stimulate their national industries. He asked whether they were going to be dependent on coal for their industries on other countries, and said if South Africa was going to maltreat Indians why Indians should not retaliate. Sentiments in this case must prevail.

COMMERCE MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Charles Innes, the Member for Commerce, opposed the resolution. He took part earlier in the proceedings because the last few speakers had made certain observations which might take the debate off the rails. He congratulated Mr. Neogy on the industry with which he had studied the subject and the way he had been briefed. While expressing every sympathy with the Indian Coal Trade in its depreciation he felt bound to advise the House to face the question not from purely sectional interest, not in the interest of the Bengal Coal-mine owners, but on purely commercial grounds. The member for Commerce then placed before the House all facts justifying the Government's opposition to the motion. He said that before the war Bengal Coal Trade went to such far off places as Bombay almost entirely by sea. During the war steamers, besides railways, were overburdened with traffic and India was then practically the only country in the world exporting coal at that time. The result was that in 1919-20 several industries in Bombay were on the point of closing down. Hence the decision to place embargo on the export of coal in which step the Government of India had consulted the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. The Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation. Sir Charles Innes admitted that this amounted to indirect bounty and if the Government of India wanted them could use section 8 of the Tariff Act and increase import duty on coal, but the House must face facts. The member for Commerce denied that there was any sinister plot on the part of the South African Government and the South African Railway to kill the coal industry in India. It must also be remembered that Bombay was to a very large extent dependent on the South African or foreign coal. He did not deny that the Indian coal was finding it difficult to complete in the Bombay market, but the reasons are obvious. Bengal coal was inferior in quality and unreliable in standard. Comparing the prices of the delivery of the first class coal in Bombay between the South African produce and Bengal produce the Member for Commerce showed that the difference was in the favour of the former to the extent of Rs. 3/2/- and as regards the second class also the difference was in favour of the South African coal to the extent of Rs. 1/4/- per ton. No doubt the case for countervailing duty might be established on these facts, but it must be remembered that there was not much difference between the transporation charges on the South African coal Railway freight on the India Coal to Bombay. But Indian coal had gone up in price in the last five years from Rs. 3/5/- to Rs. 7/11/-. Here was a lesson for the Bengal Coal Trade to take from the South African Coal Trade. Again if Jharria coal was taken from there to Kidderpore docks by rail and thence to Bombay by sea then the transportaion charges would come to Rs. 12 or Rs. 3 less than the charges of transportation from South Africa to Bombay. Yet Bombay would favour South African coal on the ground of quality. Here again was a lesson for Bengal Coal Trade to take, a lesson from South Africa. Bengal Coal Trade should be given a stimulus to organise and make effort to recapture not only Bombay, but also previous export markets. When Bengal has advantage of cheaper sea freight in carrying coal to Bombay why should it persist in sending it by Railway? He was glad to note that two firms have already chartered steamers and there was also this coal combine. He hoped that Bengal coal trade put forth all energies to capture Bombay and other makets. But if even then it failed and if the Government was satisfied that it could not compete then they would be prepared to consider whether they should put up not a countervailing duty as suggested, but some small addition to the existing duty on coal. If this additional duty was to be imposed they must give three months notice to all concerned. The Government hoped that there would be no necessity for it. But the key to the problem lay in the hands of the trade itself which out to reduce the price, improve the quality and transport coal by steamer.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas (Bombay) supported the resolution which he considered was very modest. He said that it was the intention of the non-official members of this House to look at the question from the business proposition. There was no question of politics in it.

Mr. Wilson stated that the case and the facts put by Sir Charles Innes before the House would have been sufficient to satisfy the House. Depreciation in coal trade was due a few years ago to prohibition of exports. He insisted that they should not make another mistake by prohibiting a free flow of supply.

Mr. G. Fleming (Burma) said that one method of solving the coal trade problem was by increasing the production.

Dr. Haider opposed the resolution and declared it was not desirable to put countervailing duty on South African coal. No country in the world taxed raw material. If they put import duty on South African coal they would penalise their own industry.

Here Mr. Joshi criticised the employment of women in India under mines which was unknown to any other civilised Government. The Government of India would be well advised if they, instead of granting rebate to mine-owners, reduced the fare of third class passengers. (Laughter.)

The President: "That is too wide of the resolution."

PANDIT MALAVIYA CRITICISES GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya criticised the statement made by Sir Charles Innes and stated that he had displayed vigorous intellect, but cold heart. The Government had done little to help Indian coal miners. The Indian coal industry was hampered by mismanaged control of coal. The question before them was whether they would allow the coal industry to die or to withstand foreign competition. The Government had failed during the administration of 150 years to build up Indian Mercantile Marine. What Government had done, he asked, to provide railway and steamer facilities. It was merely grandfatherly advice to ask mine-owners to organise without according the actual help. Concluding he said we should not allow a single rupee of India to go out for coal while we have coal in this country.

Mr. D. P .Sinha complained of the present system of the traffic of coal. Import figures of South African coal were going on increasing. What would be the condition of the Indian coal miners after two years if South Africa were allowed to swamp the Indian markets? The result would be that coal industry here would suffer the greatest depression. Most of the mines now in the hands of Indians would have to be closed while those in the hands of the Europeans alone would survive. He warned that there was every probability of Indian coal being monopolised by Europeans.

Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao said that the failure of coal trade in India would affect not only the industry of Bengal, but that of the whole of India. He suggested the imposition of a small duty to all coal imported to India and urged for a comprehensive enquiry into the coal trade.

Sir Charles Innes said, Sir, I have said already that if efforts of the coal trade fail the Government would be prepared to consider the imposition of small extra import duty, but that will not be in respect of all the coal imported, but only on coal imported from South Africa.

Mr. Belvi (Swarajist) said that the object of South Africa was to see that the Indian coal trade died very soon. It was surprising that the Government was not prepared to enforce law which was already there. He referred to the treatment of the Indians in South Africa and when Sir Charles Innes objected to it on the grounds of irrelevancy he retorted by saying "I don't see why we should ignore political considerations. If South Africa had been friendly probably this issue may not have been raised."

Sir Campbell Rhodes (Bengal) in opposing the resolution said that they could not by raising duties protest inefficient industries. He appealed to the Assembly not to start on a retaliatory war against South Africa. It would be a dangerous experiment to venture without fully ascertaining the final result of the Rebate system adopted in South Africa. Moreover, the House must remember that railways consumed more than half of the coal in India and they would be put to a great difficulty if a countervailing duty on the South African coal was imposed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Swarajist) supported the resolution.

Mr. Neogy in his reply said that the Government Member instead of lecturing to the coal traders to put their Houses in order must arrange to put his own house in order by removing the complaint as regards the railway waggon supply, etc.

Sir Charles Innes in summing up emphasised that his arguments were entirely left unaffected and unchallenged. Sir Purshottamdas had doubted the accuracy of his (speaker's) figures, but if he had heard him fully the answers were there. The Member for Commerce warned against the dangers of multiplying small coal mines and asked the members to avoid protection by all means. Concluding Sir Charles Innes said: I want to know why Indian coal trade cannot be diverted by sea-route to Bombay. There is no difficulty about shipping and ship-building companies would, if they come to know that coal trade would be diverted, by sea-route, only arrange for more steamers. The matter rests entirely with the coal trade and it is up to them to reconquer old markets. If in spite of their efforts the coal traders fail to compete then the Government will be prepared to consider the question of putting a small countervailing duty on South African coal."

The resolution was put to vote, pressed to division and carried by 77 votes to 39. The Swaraj Party voted solidly in favour of the resolution. The result was announced amidst loud non-official applause.

# SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

## ATTEMPT FOR COALITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The efforts of prominent non-officials in the Legislative Assembly to bring about a Coalition between Swarajists and Independents are bearing fruit. So far they have been able to obtain the consent of seventy members, including the forty-eight Swarajists. The new party may bear a different name from that of the Swarajists.

These seventy members, who expect to get further accession of strength in a day or two are meeting to-morrow evening at the Ratsina Hostel, to discuss the formation of a New Party and the measures to be taken in carrying the resolution containing the demand for steps towards responsible Government. If Government do not make satisfactory response to the resolution demanding reforms within a reasonable time, then they will all combine in adopting a policy of obstruction, which will be put into operation, when voting on demands for grants in the Assembly on the 10th March.

Those of the Independents and others, whose consent the Swarajists have been able to obtain in the proposed programme are. Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar (Deputy President). Dr. H. S. Gour, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, Mr. Abdul Haye, Haji Wajihuddin, Mr. Shunmugam Chettiar, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Ahmed Ali Khan of Assam. Mr. Mahomed Yakub, Mr. Kamini Kumar Chandra, Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. K. Rama Iyengar, Mr. Kazim Ali Gulam Bari, Mr. K. K. Nambiar, Mr. K. Venkataramana Reddi Garu, Mr. Kumar Shanker Ray and Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Makan. According to the provinces the number of those who have so far joined the common party are. Madras 12, Bombay 8, Bengal 8, United Provinces 11, Punjab 9, Bihar and Orissa 9, Central Provinces 5, Assam 3, Burma 5, Delhi 1 and Berar 1, thus making a total of 70.

SWARAJISTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The Swarajists in the Legislative Assembly are 48, including three Burmans.

The following is an authorised list of Swarajist members of the Assembly:—

Messrs. (1) Madho Shrihari Aney, (2) M. K. Acharya, (3) A. Rangaswami Iyengar, (4) V. J. Patel, (5) J. M. Mehta, (6) N. C. Kelkar, (7) K. G. Lohokare, (8) Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, (9) T. C. Goswami, (10) Amarnath Dut, (11) Kumar Shankar Ray, (12) Alimuzzaman Chowdhry, (13) Khwaja Abdul Karim, (14) Maulvi Muhamed Kazim Ali, (15) Motilal Nehru, (16) Shamlal Nehru, (17) Narain Das, (18) C. S. Ranga Iyer, (19) Krishna Kant Malaviya, (20) Harkaran Nath Misra, (21) Dr. Krishnalal Nehru, (22) Nawab Ismail Khan, (23) Yusuf Imam, (24) Dunichand, (25) Hansraj, (26) Chamanlal, (27) Kartar Singh, (28) Gulab Singh, (29) Shyam Charan, (30) Haji Abdul Khader, (31) Maulvi Syed Murtaza Sahib, (32) Nilakantha Das, (33) Ambika Prasad Sinha, (34) Devaki Prasad Sinha, (35) Hari Prasad Lal, (36) Sarfraz Hussein Khan, (37) Muhamed Shafee, (38) M. V. Abhyankar, (39) Shambh Dayal Misra, (40) Samiullah Khan, (41) Govind Das, (42) T. R. Phookan, (43) Ahmed Ali Khan, (44) Maung Tok Kyi, (45) Maung Kun, (46) Maung Bas Si, (47) Piyarelal, (48) C. Doraswami Iyengar.

## NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

A party called the Nationalist Party has been formed consisting of the elected Indian members of the Assembly who have agreed upon the demand for a Round Table Conference to be summoned by Government to frame a scheme for full responsible Government in India and a programme of work. A Committee consisting of Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah, Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya, Messrs. Rangachariar, Kelkar, Patel and Rangaswami Iyengar has been formed to frame the constitution and rules which will govern the Party. The leader of the Party has not yet been chosen and the Party consists so far of 72 members.

# TURKISH REPUBLIC.

## OPENING OF NEW ERA.

### BANQUET TO JOURNALISTS

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Constantinople.—Speaking at a banquet in honour of Constantinople journalists, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha said that the soul of the Turkish nation, which was believed to have been suffocated by the Sultans was now restored, thanks to the annihilation of the Crown and throne of Sultanate. A new era of republicanism had opened in Turkish history.—Reuter.

## RUSSIA'S NEW MOVE.

### SILVER CURRENCY TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR PAPER.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says, in connection with the annoucement that the Russian Soviet Government has decided to substitute silver currency for the present paper currency, that he understands that vast stocks of silver are at present held by the American, British and other Banks and the Russians' new currency move may result in an early appreciation of the price of the metal.—Reuter.

## DISTURBANCES IN KHARKOFF.

### DISTRICT COMMISSAR SIDING WITH INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Riga. Serious disturbances are reported from Kharkoff. The District Commissar, with a considerable force of troops, is said to be supporting the insurgents. Fire followed explosions and destroyed a considerable part of the big munitions factory.—Reuter.

## DOCK STRIKE IN CHRISTIANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Christiania.—The dock strike against reduction of wages which has been proceeding during the past fortnight has seriously developed, employers deciding to lockout 36,000 and threaten to lockout a further 24,000, if an agreement is not reached in a week. The National Association of Trade Unions have retaliated by proclaiming a strike of paper, pulp and celluloid industries involving 13,000.—Reuter.

## JAPAN RECONSTRUCTION LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A big Japanese Government loan will shortly be issued in London and New York for earthquake reconstruction and other purposes.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS.

A meeting of the States at Guernsey has almost unanimously agreed to make a voluntary contribution of £ 200,000 towards the persons now being paid by the British Government to the Island's disabled exsoldiers and dependants.—Reuter.

London.—The passenger steamer "City of Venice" of the tonnage of 8,400, accommodating 140 first-class passengers intended for Indian services, was launched at Workmen and Clerks, Belfast, on Wednesday.—Reuter.

# COLOUR BAR IN S. A.

## A NEW ANTI-ASIATIC STUNT.

### RALLYING ROUND SMUTS.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Durban.—The General Council of the South African Party in Durban and District has passed a resolution heartily endorsing General Smuts' attitude on the Asiatic Question at the Imperial Conference and welcoming the Class Areas Bill as a definite step towards ensuring European standards of civilisation in South Africa.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS.

### SPEECH OF AG. PREMIER OF TASMANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Hobart.—In a speech, the Acting Premier, Mr. Page, to-day, recognised that the Imperial Conference's decisions were not binding, but hoped the British Government would not forget that the opinions expressed at the conference had come from all the Dominions. He expressed the opinion that it was inconceivable that Britain should participate in conferences and exhibitions to stimulate Imperial sentiment and trade and yet refrain from taking logical practical steps necessary to achieve the purpose. He declared that if the recommendations counted for nothing with Britain "we are without an effectual machinery of consultation and the voice of the Dominions is dumb". He stated that if the decision to construct the Singapore Base was abandoned the whole question of Empire defence must be reopened.—Reuter.

## INFLUENZA IN ENGLAND.

### THOUSAND DEATHS FOR 3 WEEKS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The influenza epidemic is widespread and is increasing, particularly in London. early thousand deaths have been reported in the past three weeks, including 245 in London.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN'S HOUSING PROBLEM.

LONDON, Feb. 6

At the coclusion of the Housing Conference at the Ministry of Labour, to-day, it is officially announced that the employers and workers' organisations have agreed to meet, without delay, and formulate definite proposals for the early consideration of Government. Employers and operatives have both given assurance of their co-operation with Government in the provision of houses, provided the scheme affords fair conditions to those engaged in the building industry.—Reuter.

## AIR MAILS COMMITTEE.

### INTERIM REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The interim report of the Air Mails Committee, under the chairmanship of Lieut.-Colonel Moore Brabazon, M.P., dealing with the Imperial air mail services concludes that at the present stage of development the most hopeful field for Imperial air mail services on a commercial basis, is to be found along the main lines of Imperial communication and not on the bye-routes to the outlying and commercially unimportant territories. The adoption of the Burney Airship Scheme reduces the importance of urgent consideration at persent of the aeroplane service between Britain and India. The value of the Burney service for mails will be tested by its use for specially prepaid correspondence and the question of transferring mails in bulk from the sea to the air route is one for later consideration.—Reuter.

## DEMANDS OF UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

A six-point charter has been issued by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress on behalf of unemployed and demands, firstly, effective Government maintenance of all unemployed dissociated from the poor law administration: secondly, immediate development of the Government schemes for employment at Trade Union rates and wages: thirdly, establishment of State workshops: fourthly, reduction of hours of labour to absorb the unemployed: fifthly, occupational training in centres particularly for boys and girls of ex-Service men, and, sixthly, suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rents.—Reuter.

## MALINES CONVERSATION.

### ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a statement to the Convocation at Westminster emphasised that the Malines conversations were not even within a measurable distance of negotiations, but were private conversations about the respective history and doctrines of the Churches of England and Rome.—Reuter.

## FOR STRIKING GERMAN SEAMEN.

### APPEAL TO TRADE UNIONS FOR HELP

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Joseph Havelock Uilson has sent a letter to the Trade Unions appealing for help for striking German seamen. He says that the fact that German crews do part of the work of dockers, is a grave question for British dockers, and points out that the German tonnage has increased from half a million after the war to 3½ millions, and under the present working conditions it will continue to increase to the detriment of British and other shipping.—Reuter.

# NOT PROPER CALIPH!

## HUSSEIN ON H. M. ABDUL MEDJID'S STATUS.

### BUSY WITH ARAB UNION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Cairo. King Hussein, interviewed, stated that he had no desire to become the Caliph and he was not occupied in the Caliphate question. Nevertheless, personally, he considered Islam was at present without the Caliph because. H. M. Abdul Medjid was unable to exercise the proper functions of office and could not be regarded as the proper Caliph. He added that he was solely occupied in the question of Arab union and was awaiting the result of the negotiations with the British.—Reuter.

## RELEASE CELEBRATIONS.

(Continued from previous page)

night at the Chota Kabristan, Grant Road to celebrate the release of Mahatma Gandhi. The meeting, which commenced after 10-30 p.m. was attended among others by Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Manomed Ali who on arrival received a tremendous ovation from the crowd of people gathered there. The whole space was beflagged with national and Khilafat flags and there were illuminations on a grand scale all around. The enthusiasm of the people was most intense and was expressed in frequent shouts of *jais*. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided. At the outset Moulvi Zakari Mania moved a resolution which was identical with the one passed at the Chowpatty mass meeting in the evening, recording the great pleasure and joy of the people of Bombay on the release of Mahatma Gandhi and reaffirming the resolve of the people to follow the lead of Mahatma Gandhi towards the attainment of the national goal by non-violent non-cooperation.

Maulana Mahomed Ali, on rising to speak was received with loud shouts of "Allaho Akbar." "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai." He said he was sorry that still many of them did not put on khaddar. He asked them, what message of congratulations they would charge him to convey to Mahatma Gandhi unless they justified their enthusiasm for his release by putting on khaddar. He put to them the question directly whether they would henceforth give up foreign cloth and put on nothing but khaddar. On this the whole gathering which consisted mostly of Mussalmans, rose to a man and declared that henceforth they would put on khadoar and work for it. Continuing the Maulana impressed upon the audience their duty towards the Congress and the country. In reply to further queries from him, they all declared that they would rally round the Congress, became its members in large numbers and contribute liberally towards the Congress and the Khilafat funds. The Maulana said that the supreme duty before them at the present moment was to support the great national movement for winning Swaraj without which they would never be able to free themselves from foreign bondage. He exhorted them to follow the paths of non-violent non-cooperation and eschew everything that either directly or indirectly smacked at violence. He emphasised that the Mussalmans, more than anybody else should win Swaraj for their motherland and demonstrate to the world that the Mussalmans of India were not behind any of their sister communities in India in the struggle for winning them country's freedom. In conclusion he hoped that on the occasion of the celebration of Mahatma Gandhi's release they would reiterate their resolve not to rest till their country's freedom was completely won and work for it strenuously under the great leadership of Gandhiji. He repeatedly emphasised upon the supreme necessity of National Unity which alone would lead them to the national goal.

As the Maulana Sahib was in a hurry to catch the Poona Passenger, he left the meeting place immediately after his brief speech.

Mr. J. B. Patel and Dr. Rahimtoola also spoke.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in winding up the meeting said that though Mahatma Gandhi was released they must not imagine that their duty and work was over. Now that their great national leader was free again they should with renewed enthusiasm and vigour push on with the national programme He repeated his exhortation to the people to discard foreign cloth once for all and take to khaddar and Swadeshi with religious zeal and devotion. He once more appealed to them to contribute liberally towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund and the Khilafat Fund and hoped that they would all do their duty by their country at this supreme moment. He exhorted upon the audience to enroll as members of the Congress and Khilafat Committees in large numbers and strengthen their national movement. Finally he most earnestly appealed to them to work for Hindu-Muslim-Christian Parsis-Sikh-Jew Unity and emphasised upon them the supreme need of following the path of nonviolence at all times and under all circumstances. He hoped that the Mussalmans of Bombay would give a lead to the rest of the country in the rejuvenated movement and he expressed his confidence that Mahatma Gandhi would be immensely pleased with them if they demonstrated their intense pleasure at his release by practically following his lead in all the items of the constructive programme.

The meeting terminated at about midnight amidst scenes of wild enthusiasm accompanied by usual national shouts.

# GOVERNMENT AVOID CONFLICT.

## SWARAJIST,—INDEPENDENT COALITION.

## MODERATES HOLDING OUT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

Judging from the proceedings in the Legislative Assembly and the activities of non-official members outside it the one impression that is uppermost in my mind is that the Government are trying as far as possible to avoid open conflict with the Swarajists. While the Swaraj Party are slowly descending from their Cocanada programme but with a view to gain accession of strength and eventually force the hands of the Government. The first occasion on which the Government got out of a proposed tangle was by the release of Mahatma Gandhi. The second was the eleventh hour acceptance, yesterday, by Lord Rawlinson of Pandit Malaviya's amendment on Mr. Venkatapathi Raju's resolution regarding the territorial force. So much for the Government methods.

SWARAJISTS' TONE DOWN

But what did the Swarajists do. They cannot do without the Independents and now that Mahatma Gandhi has been released they are concentrating on the demand for Swaraj. On this question they declared at Cocanada that India is fit for complete Swaraj and with a view to obtain this they then suggested the Round Table Conference and the release of all political prisoners. But general release of all political prisoners is not in the forefront of their demands now because the main issue is Swaraj. As the Independents, who hold the key to the situation in the Assembly, did not entirely support the Swaraj Party's programme, the Swarajists had to tone down their declarations and agree to the formula adopted by the committee of three Swarajists and three non-Swarajists. This formula stands on the agenda paper for Friday as an amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution and without much ado the House will by a large majority accept it including Mr. Rangachariar. According to this formula the Government must summon a Round Table Conence where will be drafted a Constitution for India which will be placed before a newly-elected Indian Legislature for approval and sent to the British Parliament to be embodied in a statute. In agreeing to this formula the Swaraj Party has no doubt compromised its previously declared position but it had no other choice in face of the twenty-five Independents who wanted to have their own way. But the Swaraj Party has arranged an excellent plan. It went about and got the signatures of over 22 Independents to a pledge that in case the united demand for Swaraj as sketched out above is not accepted by the Government or a satisfactory response is not given, they will all unitedly adopt the policy of obstruction and on the 10th March in the Legislative Assembly when voting on demands for grants commences refuse all supplies. The Swarajists have been able so far to secure the consent of so many as 22 Independents including such distinguished persons as Mr. Rangachariar (Deputy President), Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Gour and Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas. This is indeed a result on which they should be congratulated and of which they naturally feel proud and they hope to rope in, in a day or two, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and other Independents. When they do so they need no fear of defeat in any contingency.

HESITATING MODERATES.

The Moderates have so far been holding out. Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao and his host of Moderate friends are awainting the arrival of Sir P.C. Sivaswamy Iyer from Madras before deciding to act one way or the other. Meanwhile strenuous efforts are being made to bring them round. Even if the Moderates are to refuse to join the Swarajists the latter can with the combined strength of 70 at present easily defeat the Government at every turn and create a deadlock provided, of course, Government does not meanwhile show satisfactory answer to the demand that will be made on Friday. If, however, Government choose to be firm then all supplies will be refused and all these will be certified by the Governor-General, a situation amounting for all political purposes to a deadlock and even dangerous to the existing constitution. But it is such a consummation which the Swarajists are praying for and working for and to which they have secured the approval of twenty-two other Independents besides themselves. They are sure that with the Labour Party in power in England, the Government of India Act must be revised so as to satisfy the national demand and that there is no fear of existing Reforms being in any way withdrawn as feared in some quarters.

BOGEY OF WITHDRAWAL.

In a conversation a leading Independent member this afternoon declared:—"I know there can be no going back. There must be progress and it is towards that end we are forcing our efforts. I know the British; they can't and they will not allow the Reforms to be scrapped." This view is also shared by many, if not by all Independents. So it is practically certain that the Government must chose either to accept the resolution or face the consequences of a rejection. The situation will be watched with interest. Another way by which the Swarajists have been trying to rope in the Independents was witnessed to-day in the Assembly. They voted for the nomination of ten Independents to the Standing Finance Committee although they did not themselves put forward any candidate. Thus, ten persons have been added to the coalition party which stands at seventy strong and which may very soon take a new name. Who will be the leader of this new party, remains to be seen. Pandit Motilal Nehru is of course, the acknowledged leader of fifty out of seventy but the twenty Independents in order to satisfy themselves will like to have one of their own group. Pandit Madan Mohan is in the run for it, so also Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshotamdas but eventually, however, this quadrangular fight will result in the election of Pandit Motilal Nehru.


## CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

caused by errors in diet, frequently by over-feeding. Among the troubles which arise from it are colic, wind in the stomach, vomiting, restless sleep, night terrors, difficult and painful teething. The best treatment is by means of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

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gently cleanse the system and at the same time sweeten the stomach; they prevent constipation, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, allay the pains of teething, promote restful health-giving sleep, expel worms, relieve colds and croup. Are guaranteed absolutely pure, and safe for even the youngest and most delicate infant. Chemists sell them, at 14 Ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co. etc.


## THE PLEDGE OF NEW PARTY,

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, February 6.

The following is the text of the pledge the new Party which is in the course formation, including Swarajists and Independents:—

"If the Government do not make satisfactory response to the resolution demanding reforms within a reasonable time the Party will then be bound to a policy of obstruction and will put the policy into operation the earliest period when the demand for grants is made by the Government by refusing supplies provided (a) that the Party decide by a majority of three-fourth at meeting, especially to be convened for the purpose, that the response if any made the Government is not satisfactory; (b) that the Party are assured that the majority of members of the Assembly are ready to start and carry out obstruction successfully and (c) that any other form of obstruction to be resorted to later by the Party should be decided upon by a similar vote."

## AKALI AFFAIRS.

### TAZA ZAKHAN CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 6.

A rumour has been current for some time amongst Akalis in Amritsar and elsewhere that the Government proposed to seize the Golden Temple and Akal Takhat at Amritsar. It has been ascertained on best authority that there is no foundation for this rumour.

Judgment was pronounced to-day by Mr. Sheikh Munir Hussain, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, in the Taza Zakhan case in which Giani Man Singh and Sardar Sunder Singh were under trial under section 124A I.P.C. in respect of the authorship and publication of an alleged seditious pamphlet entitled Taza Zakhan. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

## EIGHTH SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE

### ALI BROTHERS TO ATTEND

The Secretary, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, wires under date Feb. 6.—

The eighth Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference will assemble at Larkana on 29th February and the 1st of March. Arrangements for the reception of leaders and delegates are in progress. The Ali Brothers have kindly consented to grace the occasion. Bi Amma and Doctors Kitchlew and Mahmud, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Maulana Hussain Ahmad and Pandit Motilal Nehru have also been requested to attend.

The Maulanas will tour Sind from the 2nd to the 6th March. The programme will be announced shortly.

## DHARUVAL RIOT CASE.

### ACCUSED ACQUITTED,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb, 6.

In Dharuval Riot case in which the Sessions Judge of Muzaffarnagar sentenced 24 persons to various terms of imprisonment for attacking the police who had gone to the village confining them and obstructing them in execution of their duty. Mr. Justice Mukerji at the Allahabad High Court has acquitted them all on appeal. His Lordship held that the illagers took policemen who were not in the uniform to be a gang of dacoits and in good faith offered resistance and committed no offence.

## KHADDAR BOARD AT BELGAUM,

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 5.

Last evening Sjt. Rajgopalachariar and party met the members of the Social Club and had an informal conversation with them. At night they addressed a mass meeting of over 8000 people. Sjt. Raghavendrarao, Shrimati Avantikabai Sjts, Rajagopalachariar, Shankerlal Banker and Belgaumwala urged the audience to wear *Khadi* and to spin and help the spread of *Khaddar*. This morning the party motored to some spinning and weaving centres in the district. They will hawk *Khadi* in the town in the evening and leave for Hubli to-night.

A Bangalore message says:—For the third time in recent years St. Marks Church at Bangalore suffered a catastrophe on Wednesday morning when except the dome the entire roof collapsed. About 100 workmen are reported to have been engaged both in and outside the building which was in process of reconstruction after the last fire. Labourers managed to escape in time and, consequently, there was no loss of life.—A.P.

## 'NO EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Our attention has been called to your article of Tuesday, 29th January, on the report of the Indian Deputation which visited British Guiana in February-March, 1922.

It should be noted that this report, although published last week, is nearly two years old as far as relates to facts, and that the Deputation visited the Colony over two years after the original proposals known as the Nunan-Luckhoo scheme had been accepted by the Indian Imperial Legislative Council and by the Government of India. A different scheme as far as land settlement is concerned was then put before it by the late Governor, Sir Wilfred Collet. This however was purely tentative and as the Indian Deputation's report states, was advanced for the purpose of discussion. There were also important omissions. The Pillai-Tiwari report summarizes as follows the difference between the two schemes:—

"The following important features of the Numan-Luckhoo scheme are not to be found in the Governor's scheme:—

(a) It provides for large schemes of irrigation and drainage. (Vide 'British Guiana and the Empire, 1919,' pages 4-5.)

(b) The inducement of land settlement is to be offered to old settlers as well as to fresh emigrants on similar terms of service. (Vide 'British Guiana and the Empire, 1919, pages 4-5).

(c) An organised campaign of sanitation is to be initiated. (Vide 'British Guiana and the Empire, 1919,' pages 4-5.)

(d) Water supply is to be improved. (Vide 'British Guiana and the Empire, 1919,' pages 4-5.)

(e) Agriculturists with families, if any, emigrating from India, and desirous of working on land of their own, immediately on their arrival in the Colony, are to be given free passage to British Guiana. As regards repatriation, they are placed on terms of equality with those that start as labourers.

(f) Similarly, reward grants of five acres of land, specially prepared, are to be given to both classes of agricultural settlers on the completion of three years' residence, during which time they may have been engaged either on their own account or as labourers, in any form of agricultural work in the Colony.

(g) Non-agricultural settlers are also to be encouraged to emigrate by providing free passages for them in some cases and assisted passages in others. Traders and small capitalists will be given cheap passages.

(h) One religious minister for each group will be taken free on each voyage with right of repatriation free."

Nothing is on record as to why such a variation from the original was proposed, but it is a fact that in the general collapse of the price of tropical agricultural products in 1921-1922, notably sugar, rice and coconuts, a period of intense depression had seized on British Guiana as well as nearly every other country. The tendency everywhere is to regard such periods of depression, like periods of prosperity, as permanent. The Colony rapidly recovered at the end of 1922 and 1923. The rice industry is being rapidly restored to its former position. Present sugar prices make that industry remunerative, and coconuts are also recovering. Diamond working has progressed by leaps and bounds and it is a small man's industry. Some 18,000 men (at present only those of African race) are engaged chiefly as independent miners on the large alluvial diamond areas, and the capitalist comes in principally as the purchaser of the diamonds or the owner of shops for the supply of goods to the workers. The export for this last year was valued at over a million sterling. A survey for a railway to open up the district is nearly completed. The Colony's finances are again in good order. The Civil Service Commission, of which one of your correspondents was Chairman and the other a Member, have effected necessary economies. The loan charges of the Colony are small and its credit is good for several millions sterling. The Budget has been balanced and the future is promising.

Unfortunately, owing to the proposing of the alternative scheme, the original was never submitted to the Indian visiting Committee for investigation. The seven areas of land indicated in the original were not shown to th Members. Since then other areas immediately suitable for settlement, (e. g., Anna Regina Estate of 10,600 acres) have been purchased by the Guianese Government, or they hold an option over them, (e. g., Nismes and Abari, 8,000 acres), enough to provide immediate accommodation for several thousand families.

The original scheme was to be financed by a loan of £500,000 £600,000, based upon an export tax. Of the necessary sum about one-half has already accumulated without any loan. The proposal was confined 7,500 agricultural families for unlimited emigration or expenditure was in contemplation. Unfortunately the provision of this special sum seems to have been entirely overlooked during the visit of the Deputation. All the leading officials were acting officers, and the Chairman of the original British Guiana Deputation had been seconded for special work elsewhere and did not return to the Colony until last April, along with the new Governor, Sir Graeme Thomson, whose record as head of the Transport Department during the war is well-known in India. Sir Graeme went to British Guiana from Ceylon, where he had been Colonial Secretary, and therefore closely in touch with Indian conditions. On arrival the Governor took immediate steps to have the Nunan-Luckhoo scheme re-affirmed.

No child labour exists in the Colony at the present time, and wages offer a substantial balance above the cost of living. A dollar (three rupees) can be earned in seven-hours' day at piecework. The average pay actually earned is however about three shillings. Our proposals in any case includes the appointment of arbitration boards for wages, on which works will be represented and which will be subject to the criticism of the Indian representative (Commissioner or Consul-General) whom we ask the Indian Government and Indian Legislature to appoint. He will also be Chairman or Member of the proposed special Land Settlement Commission, which will arrange details of settlement. As regards education, the schools of the Colony have always been open to Indians on the same terms as other residents, and there are some Indian vernacular schools and an Indian High School. At the same time it is true that in the absence of any considerable voiced demand, no large provision has been made for vernacular education in past years. It was arranged last November to deal with this by the appointment of a sub-committee comprising two Hindu and two Mohammedan members, along with two Christian clergymen (Rev. Mr. Crepper, Presbyterian, and Rev. Mr. Yates, Wesleyan), who are specially identified with Indian education, to make recommendations as to what steps should be taken to deal with vernacular and other Indian educational requirements, including the provision of trained Indian teachers. During the years of depression it was not possible to take any steps beyond providing a certain amount annually in the estimates, which in the past was found adequate. Voting papers are now directed to be printed in Hindi and Urdu as well as English. They will be printed in Tamil and Telugu whenever a demand exists. A Declaratory Ordinance has been passed setting out the equality of status of all British subjects and also subjects of native Indian States. An Ordinance to regulate the marriage and divorce of Asiatics has been introduced into the Legislature in accordance with the recommendations of the visiting Committee, and Indians desirous cremating their dead will have opportunities afforded for so doing. There is no prohibition of cremation.

As regards sanitary arrangements, substantial progress has been made since the Deputation's visit in February-March, 1922. To begin with Georgetown, the capital, where over 20 per cent. of the population lives: on the recommendation of joint committees of the Government and Municipality presided over by the Chairman of the present Deputation, the work has already begun on schemes of sewerage, water supply and roads, involving an expenditure of £600,000 sterling. The British Guiana Government has also obtained the approval of the Legislature for a loan of £500,000 sterling for the purpose of the irrigation drainage and water supply of the Coast lands, on which some 100,000 Indians are now settled. The schemes are ready and the work has already begun. These schemes are independent of the special expenditure of the Colonisation Fund for the irrigation, drainage and water supply of the lands for the settlement of the new Indian emigrants under the present scheme. The health conditions will no doubt be greatly improved by the working of all three proposals The total expenditure in contemplation runs to nearly 1½ millions sterling. It is true that for some years the health conditions have not been much better than those of India as a whole. According to the Guiana Official Handbook of the year 1922, during the decade 1911-1921, the births exceeded the deaths by only 34. It goes on to state, "The population of the Colony at the taking of the 1921 census was 297,691, which shows an increase of 1,650 since 1911, the year of the previous census. On this number, no less than 124,938 or 41.97 per cent are East Indians." The Influenza Epidemic in 1918 and 1919 was responsible for 12,000 deaths in the Colony and mainly accounts for the smallness of the increase shewn.

The present Deputation, which consists of those who placed the original scheme before the Select Committee of the Indian Legislative Council in February, 1920, and also of the Vice-President and ex-Vice-President (Hindu and Mohammedan respectively) of the British Guiana Indian Association, hope to have the opportunity of re-affirming the original scheme before the Emigration Committee and the Legislature or before any special committee appointed by the two Chambers. They are clothed with all necessary authority by the Governor and Legislature of the Colony, in which there is a popular majority. They were so authorised in 1920, but owing to the lapse of two years before the Indian Committee was sent, their action was never formally ratified by the late Governor. It has now been ratified by the present Governor and Legislature and by the public bodies in the Colony, including the Indian Association (numbering one thousand members), the approval of this last being unanimously expressed at a public meeting convened under its auspices in Georgetown on the 22nd November last. The disapproval expressed by the Indian community in February-March, 1922, referred solely to the altered scheme—(v. par 196 sub. par. 3, p. 97). We trust also that an invitation will be issued to Messrs. Pillai and Tiwari to give their views on the original scheme.

It should be noted that the Deputation is here solely by the authority of the Government and people of British Guiana, which is not a Crown Colony but an Imperial possession of which the popular constitution was guaranteed by the Treaty which transferred it to the British Crown from the Dutch in 1803. The control of the Budget is therefore permanently in the hands of an unofficial elected majority. In case further guarantees beyond the Declaratory Ordinance are required for the preservation of the existing equality of status, an agreement in the nature of a Treaty between the Indian and British Guiana Governments can no doubt be arranged.

We wish especially to emphasize the proposal to establish regular communication between Indian ports and the Colony by means of steamers under Government control or ownership carrying passengers and freights at cost.

Thanking you in anticipation for the hospitality of your columns in a matter which is vital to a large continental possession of the British Empire and which is of no small importance to India.—Yours etc.

JOSEPH J. NUNAN, (Kt.)
Chairman.
British Guiana Delegation.
JOSEPH A. LUCKHOO.

Hotel Cecil,
Delhi, Jan. 31.

P. S. The scheme which the Pillai-Tiwari report rejects is the late Governor's proposal of February, 1922. Para: 207, page 99, of the Pillai-Tiwari report reads as follows: "It is merely tentative and does not contain definite terms which British Guiana is willing and prepared to offer to immigrants from India. If and when the Government of British Guiana make a definite offer, we would recommend that a satisfactory solution of the various points raised in the body of our report should be a condition precedent to the consideration of that scheme".

British Guiana has in some respects already carried out by anticipation the recommendations referred to. The recommendations were all in fact corollaries of the Nunan Luckhoo scheme. British Guiana has now repeated its definite offer of 1920, which would have been carried out in 1920 had the Deputation been sent as promised immediately after the conditional acceptance. His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson's authorisation for the Deputation, dated 23rd November, 1923, addressed to the Chairman, Sir Joseph Nunan, is as follows:—

"You will understand that the colonisation scheme re-affirmed by the Colony is that set out in the summary of the original Colonisation Report of April 1919 accepted by the Select Committee of the Imperial Indian Legislature on February 1st 1920 and explained more fully in the Supplementary Note to your Indian report (Combined Court No. 12 of 1923). For any alterations proposed by the Indian Government or Legislature which you consider should be accepted you should if possible obtain confirmation by cablegram and in other cases only accept subject to confirmation."

## FOR THE BABIES.

### AN APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Yesterday the Bombay Baby Week Committee held its final meeting. Her Excellency Lady Wilson's initial enterprise in our city has, all are agreed, proved a most successful one. Apart from the numerous committee meetings over which Lady Wilson presided, the actual strain entailed in the many hours she spent at the centres, each of which she attended, was not a light one. To many of the mothers this was their first opportunity of seeing Her Excellency. Keenly interested were they to learn that the Lady Sahib was herself a happy and fortunate mother.

The Chairman of the Working Committee Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir, has the satisfaction of feeling that she was successfully engineered and carried through an undertaking which demanded a gift for organiation of a very high order.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar's invaluable help and great experience guaranteed that all difficulties would be overcome, and he has once again demonstrated that the Servants of India, indeed, understand the meaning of true patriotism.

Baby Week has proved that the Indian mother is pathetically eager to do what is best for her infant.

To each of the centres came crowds of women, men, and children, all keenly interested in the proceedings.

The model clinic and creche excited the liveliest interest. And the women at Parel, many of whom are mill workers, asked if it would not be possible to instal creches at the mills where the babies could be cared for while the mothers were working.

Years ago I was authoritatively told that even if creches were provided the mothers would not use them. But past efforts unsuccessfully made in this direction must not be deemed final.

We have not had a Baby Week Campaign in Bombay before. There now are a considerable number of women who would gladly use creches if these were available. Bombay has always been fortunate in the possession of wealthy citizens prepared to help worthy causes. On Sunday I heard of Doctor Nair's munificent gift of eight lakhs of rupees to build and equip a hospital in this city. May I suggest that the satisfaction felt by all India at the release of Mahatma Gandhi might be tangibly expressed by the raising of a fund to which all sections of the people, rich and poor, could contribute, to be devoted to the physical welfare and development of India's babies. I feel sure that an object so vitally necessary to the nation's well being would command the Mahatma's warm support.—Yours, etc.,

SHIRLEY MAUREEN HODGKINSON.
Apollo Hotel.
Feb. 7.

## AJMER RIOT CASE.

### SON OF NAWAB OF TONK RELEASED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb., 6.

Colonel Paterson, Resident, Jaipur and Special Sessions Judge for the Ajmer riots cases pronounced judgment in the case of Crown versus Sahibzada Abdul Rashid Khan, son of His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Tonk. He found the accused not guilty on all the three charges and ordered his acquittal. He held the reasons which led to his arrest were somewhat obscure and decidedly and distinctly unsatisfactory and that the prosecution evidence of Mr. Davis, Assistant Commissioner and of the Deputy Superintendent of Police show that the accused certainly had no criminal intention and that he was in fact acting or trying to act as a peace-maker. He disbelieved those prosecution witnesses who deposed to have seen the accused participating in the riot. The judge discussed the prosecution evidence at length and was inclined to conclude his judgment there, but considered it more satisfactory to discuss the defence evidence and held that the two defence witnesses considered in conjunction with the evidence of the Deputy Superintendent of Police establish his *alibi* and held there is no reliable evidence to associating him with rioting or with any of the three charges brought against him.

Death has taken place at Lucknow of Mrs. F. E. Wilkins, sister of Mr. R. Burn. The deceased, under the name of Irene Burn was the authoress of several novels on Indian Society.

# PRESIDENT'S RULING

## RIGHTS OF PUBLIC CRITICISM.

## IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 6.

It might be remembered that the "Swarajya" of 26th January commented on the ruling of the Council President disallowing Sami Venkatachalam Chetty's censure motion in respect of the Chief Minister's whip. The tenour of the leaderette was that the President had for all practical purposes become an appendage of the Secretariat. Yesterday at question time in the Council, Mr. Ethirajulu Naidu drew the President's attention to "Swarajya's" attack on him, questioning the impartiality of the Speaker of the house and requested him to take adequate action on the same. The redoubtable Mr. Thanikachallam Chetty supported the motion. The Hon'ble the Law Member expressed the desirability of taking such action as was found necessary and quoted the House of Commons procedure in a similar case where the impartiality of the Chair was in question. There was nothing more mischievous said the Law Member, than the attack on the impartiality of the Speaker. Even though there was no provision for such action as was laid down in the House of Commons, this was a matter in which a convention should be established. The President replied that quite apart from other considerations he would allow the Hon'ble Member who had raised the question to write to the Secretary. The liberty of the Press is involved in this matter and therefore, the Council's constructions of "Swarajya's" comment as a breach of its privileges is likely to raise issues which cannot but be of public importance. It remains to be seen what further action the House will take in the matter

REDDY-PANAGAL CONTROVERSY

Mr. C. R. Reddy repudiated at the last meeting of the Legislative Council that he had sought any favour from the Chief Minister and when the latter asserted that he had applied to him for nomination to the Chittoor District Board, he said that he could always enter by the front door. In connection with this controversy which had become an important chapter in the Panagal—Reddy episode, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a staunch Ministerialist and Panagalite supporter interpellated the Chief Minister yesterday asking for full information. The following are the questions and answers.

Will the Hon. Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state (1) whether he has since verified the statement made by him on 28th November during the debate on the no-confidence motion that the Hon. Member for Chittoor, Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddy, did apply to him for nomination to the membership of the District Board of Chittoor. (2) in view of the emphatic repudiation of the Hon. Member that he did not seek the intercession of the Hon. the Chief Minister to get anw appointment of any kind, whether the Hon. Member desired his help to get any particular appointments and if so, which and (3) if the answers to the above two clauses be in the affirmative whether he will lay on the table of the House any records in his possession substantiating his statements.

A—(1) The answer is in the affirmative.

(2) The Hon. Member has written to me asking me to appoint him as a member of the Chittoor District Board. He has also written to me in connection with two other appointments, namely, the Presidentship of the Legislative Council and Vice-Chancellorship of the Madras University.

(3) I am averse to laying private letters on the table of the House but I shall be compelled to do so in this case if the Hon. Member does not admit that the statement made by him on the occasion referred to in question was contrary to the facts.

Mr. Satyamurthi rose to a point of order and quoting rule 8 requested the President to give a ruling on the point whether questions relating to private members could be asked in Council. It had been admitted that it was a private letter written by a private member.

The President stated that it was not competent for a private member to question the findings of the President. For the information of the member for the University, however, he would say that the question was admitted under the authority of his Excellency the Governor in virtue of the power conferred on him and the Governor's decision was final.

Mr. C. R. Reddy who was placed in a very delicate position, requested the President to give him permission to make a personal statement. The President would not give him the permission asked for but asked him to make his statement in the form of a supplementary question. The President in the end adjourned consideration of the matter for to-day. All are awaiting Mr. Reddy's defence and explanation which would completely clear his character.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 5.

The Madras Legislative Council met to-day at the Council Chamber, Dawan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, the new President, occupying the chair. The House gave a cordial reception to the New President.

Swami Venkatachala Chetty (Independent) applied for permission of the House to move adjournment in order to discuss a matter of urgent public importance namely the whip issued by the Chief Minister to nominated members in connection with the no-confidence motion.

Twenty members agreed to the motion.

The President announced that the matter would be discussed in the evening subject to the usual regulations.

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## COLLINS ACQUITTED AGAIN.

### A BONA-FIDE TRANSACTION.

### JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

The prosecution under the second set charges against Lt.-Col. Collins was resumed at the High Court, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp and a Special Jury on Wednesday.

The accused was charged firstly under Sec. 420 of the I. P. C. of dishonestly inducing one Mahomedalli Zainali Raza to deliver on 26th February 1917, a pearl button of the value of £1,700.

Secondly under Secs. 420 and 114 of the I. P. C. of engaging with 2 other persons, to wit, Mrs. Olga Olsen and Mrs. Muntz, in a conspiracy for the commission of the offences of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.

The accused was further charged under Sec. 420 of the I. P. C. of deceiving the firm of Ganeshilal and Sons and fraudulently and dishonestly inducing the said Ganshilal and Sons to give him credit in the sum of Rs. 67,500 and to deliver to him 10 articles of jewellery of the aggregate value of £2,500.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution with Mr. D. Binning.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, appeared for the accused.

Both the cases were tried together.

A preliminary objection was taken by Mr. B. J. Desai that under the terms of the Treaty of Extradition between the High Contracting Parties the charge of Conspiracy and Abetment could not be gone into.

The learned judge after hearing the learned counsel overruled the objection

GANESHILAL AND CO.'S CASE.

The prosecution case with regard to Ganeshilal and Co. was as follows:—

The accused was an undischarged bankrupt in 1917. He was first adjudged bankrupt in England in 1904 and was not discharged. In 1916 he was against adjudged bankrupt at the instance of the Lloyd's Bank and was still undischarged.

He was in India in the months of Jan. and Feb. 1917 and was living in a bungalow at Harkness Road with one Mrs. Olsen and one Mrs. Muntz. In the middle of Jan. 1917 he was at Agra. There he made small cash purchases to the extent of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 of jewellery from the firm of Ganeshilal and Co. Then he asked one Brijmohanlal, a partner of the said firm to go to Bombay and show him some valuable jewellery as he wanted to make some purchases. He gave him his address at the back of the said firm's card. He then left for Kapurthala where on the 15th February he received a letter from the firm. The accused wrote back asking Brijmohanlal and his father Lala Radkisondas to see him at the Cecil Hotel. On 19th February, Brijmohan and his father saw the accused at the Cecil Hotel and they showed him a box containing valuable jewellery. The accused selected 9 articles and bought them for £2,500. The accused did not take delivery at the time. Then the accused suggested payment in the following way and said that he would give a cheque for £500 on his bank at Bombay and a demand draft for £2,000 on his bankers. E. Curtice and Co., in London. At that time he made the following representations:

(1) That he was a very rich man. (2) That he was a partner in William Collins and Sons. (3) That he had interests in a Canadian Ry. Co. (4) That E. Curtice and Co. were his London Bankers and that they held several valuable shares of his and that draft on them was as good as cash payment. (5) That he was a Colonel in the Royal Naval Division and was on six months' leave.

On these representations Brijmohan and his father, Lala Radkison, agreed to accept the draft for £2,000 on E. Curtice and Co. Both the cheque and the draft were written and handed over to Brijmohan and his father in the same day.

A TOSS UP FOR BARGAIN.

Then the accused selected one large emerald. Brijmohan quoted the price at £2,500 to £3,000. The accused wanted to pay £2,000 and he suggested that they should toss up for fixing the price. The accused won the toss and the price was fixed at £2,000. The accused then promised to give a further draft for £2,000 on his London Bankers. He passed two receipts one for the 9 articles of jewellery and the other for the large emerald. He then left for Bombay on 20th February. On 22nd February, Brijmohan and his father came to Bombay. The accused went to Thomas Cook's office with them and wrote out another draft on E. Curtice and Co. for £2,000. Thomas Cook were the agents also of Ganeshilal and Co. and both the draft were given to them by Brijmohan for collection. Brijmohan and his father then left Bombay. On 26th February the accused sent a wire to Ganeshilal and Co., asking them to give him 60 days more for presenting the drafts. On the 27th February the accused left Bombay for Ceylon and from there he went to China. The drafts were presented in due course, but they were returned dishonoured and were marked "no funds". They were again presented and were dishonoured and both the drafts for £4,000 remained unpaid.

SECOND CASE.

The prosecution case concerning the fraud practised on the Arab merchant Mahomedalli Zainalli Riza was as follows:—

In the months of Jan. Feb. 1917, the accused was staying in Bombay at Harkness Road. One Kaikhushru D. K. Dady, a commission agent in pearls, was introduced by one F. N. Furdoonji to the accused. The said Dady saw the accused at his bungalow when the accused told him that he wanted to buy a valuable pearl necklace and asked him if he knew any pearl merchant. Dady thereupon saw Mahomedalli and they both went to the bungalow of the accused. Mrs. Olsen and Mrs. Muntz were present at the time. Mahomedali showed some valuable strings of pearls. Mrs. Olsen then selected two or three strings and asked Mahomedalli if he would make necklace of these. He quoted the price at £7,000 to £7,500. Then Mahomedalli went downstairs and the accused asked Dady if Mahomedalli would give credit. Then Dady and Mahomedallli left. Dady told Mahomedalli that the accused wanted credit whereupon Mahomedalli asked Dady to inqure whether it would be safe to give the accused credit. Dady saw Furdoonji who told him that the accused and the ladies were very rich and that it was quite safe.

Then on the 6th of February, Dady and Mahomedalli again went to the accused's bungalow. The necklace as made was shown and it was very much liked by Mrs. Olsen. The price was after some haggling fixed at £6.150 and Mrs. Olsen bought it. The accused then suggested that payment should be made thus. He said that £3,00 would be paid in cash and the balance of £3150 would be paid by a demand draft on the London County and Westminster Bank, to be presented two months later.

OTHER "REPRESENTATIONS."

The accused then showed Dady and Mahomedalli a letter addressed by the said Bank to Mrs. Olsen showing some £14,000 to the credit of Mrs. Olsen. Dady said that as there was so much money she should pay the whole amount in cash. The accused thereupon said that he had asked Mrs. Olsen to keep a large balance at the bank as it would not look well to draw the whole amount immediately. Ultimately Dady and Mahomedalli agreed to take a demand draft for £3150 to be presented two months later.

The accused then produced two Collins' diaries and stated that he was a member of William Collins Sons and Co. Ltd. and that he held a considerable number of shares in it. He further stated that he was also a partner in the firm of William Collins and Sons, but as he was a military officer he did not take any active part in it. He then presented one diarry to Mahomedalli and another to Dady. At that time he also made the following misrepresentations all of which were absolutely false:—

(1) That E. Curtice and Co. were his Bankers and that they held a large number of his oil shares which he could not dispose of at present and other shares.

(2) That he was a Colonel in the Royal Naval Division and was on six months' leave.

DRAFTS DISHONOURED.

Thereafter Dady, Mahomedalli, Mrs. Olsen and the accused went to the National Bank of India. Mrs. Olsen had a T. T. draft for £3,000. This draft was in fact paid on the 14th February. Then Mrs. Olsen gave a demand draft on the London County Bank for £3,150 which was not to be presented for two months. The accused then left for Kapurthala and he returned to Bombay on the 21st Feb. The next day he phoned up Dady and asked him to bring Mahomedalli to his bungalow as he wanted to buy the button pearl which he had seen last. Two or three days later, Dady and Mahomedalli went to his bungalow with the button pearl. The price was fixed at £1,700 and the accused bought it. He then stated that he wanted credit. He showed them the valuable articles he had purchased and said that he would give a demand draft either on William Collins and Sons or on his bankers E. Curtice and Co. Dady wanted a draft on William Collins and Sons. The accused thereupon told them that E. Curtice and Co., were one of the most substantial firm of bankers in London and that he would give a draft on them which was not to be presented till 5th May. Dady and Mahomedalli agreed and the accused thereupon gave draft on E. Curtice and Co. Mahomedalli gave the draft to the International Banking Corporation for collection. On the 10th May, Mahomedalli received a letter from the International Banking Corporation to the effect that the draft was presented but was dishonoured. It was again presented and it was again dishonoured.

Thus the accused in both the cases purchased valuable jewels on misrepresentations without the intention of ever paying for them. By his style of living, etc., he led them to believe that he was millionaire while all the time he knew that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence was that the accused never made the misrepresentations as alleged by the prosecution. In particular the accused never said that E. Curtice and Co. were his bankers but that they were merely his agents. It was true that he had not all the cash available at that time. It was war time and it was difficult to obtain immediate cash and the accused had made it quite clear that cash would not be forthcoming immediately. He therefore wrote out the drafts with the fullest intention of meeting them. There was nothing inherently wrong in drawing drafts. It was through sheer misfortune that when the drafts became matured he found himself unable to meet them. This did not render the act of the accused criminal.

Further, judging the accused from his conduct there was nothing that looked like a criminal act. He was openly informing the parties of his movements and had actually asked for longer time for paying the drafts.

After the case was over, the jury retired for about three-quarters of an hour to consider their verdict. At 5-15 p.m. they brought in unanimous verdict of not guilty. His Lordship accordingly discharged the accused.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1924.

Mr. T. Robinson, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 23rd October 1923.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, Kanara, is empowered to hold enquiries into municipal election cases generally in the Kanara District.

Mr. R. S. Bavdekar, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh, vice Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 26th April 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. H. J. Gleeson, Assistant Executive Engineer, to act as Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings, vice Mr. W. E. Bushby, Executive Engineer, on leave or until further orders.

On return from leave Captain J. A. W. Cooper, M.inst.C.E., F.S.I. A.M.I.M.E., A.M.I.H.V.E., is appointed Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Narayan Pandurang Gurjar, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, until further orders.

On relief by Mr. Gurjar, Mr. S. Johnstone, A.M.Inst.C.E., B.Sc., (Eng.), Glas., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, until further orders.

Mr. F. W. Wilson is appointed to act as Electrical Engineer to Government in addition to his own duties as Electrical Inspector Bombay.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Cotton and other crops suightly damaged by frost in parts of Sind. Harvest and threshing of kharif crops continue. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of the Presidency in general. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of Kaira, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujarat, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda and Cutch. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, Broach, West Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind, Normal to 58 per cent. below normal.

Percentage below normal:—Gujarat 15 to 45; Konkan 30 to 39; Deccan 28 to 45; Karnatak 45 to 51.


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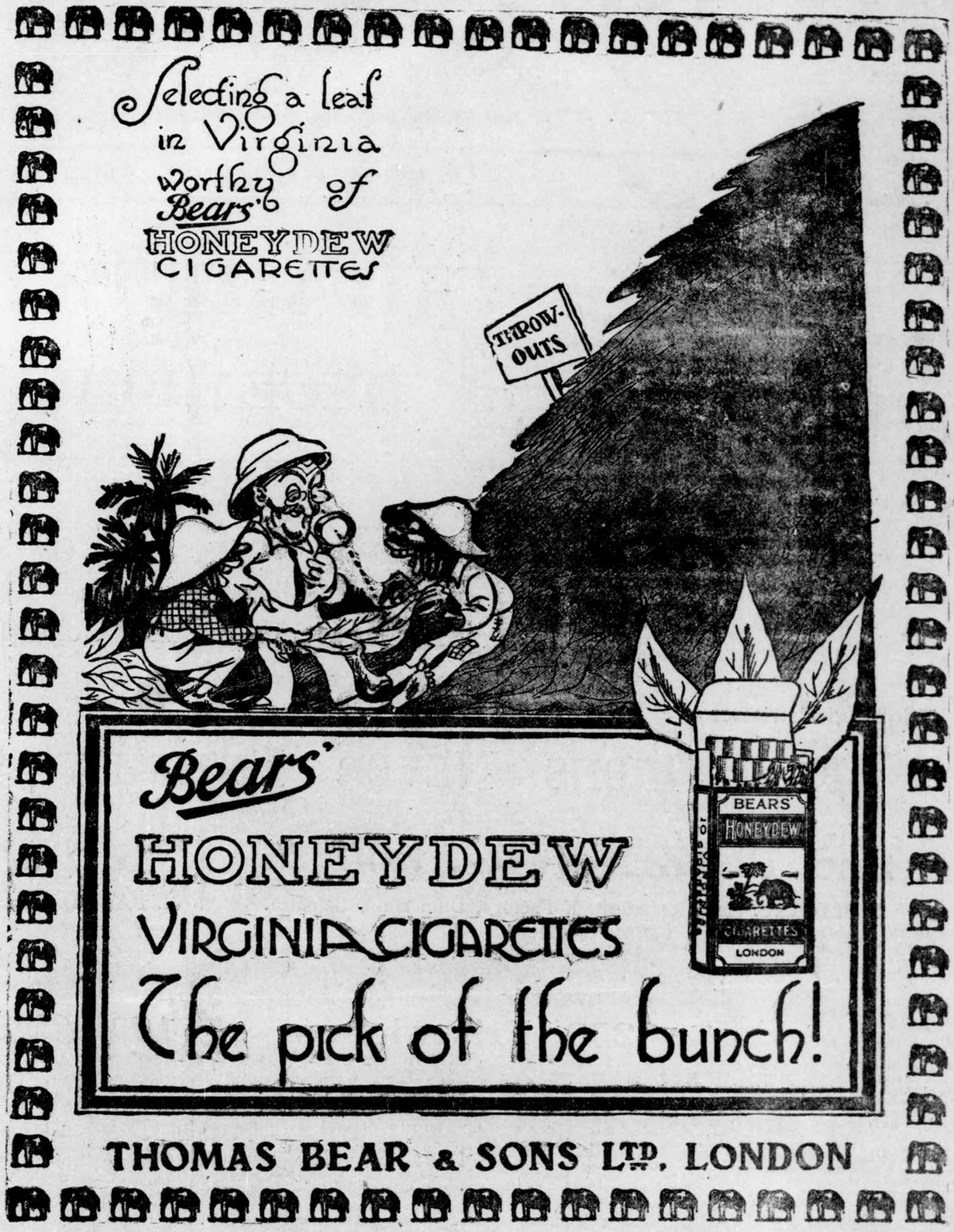
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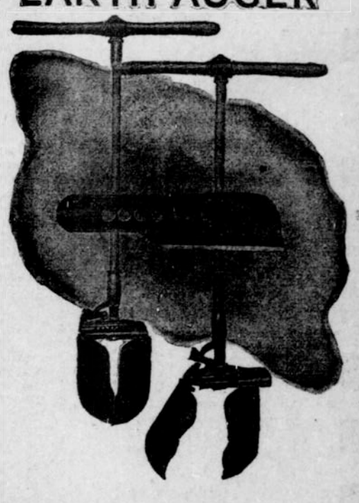

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